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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1923.

HONGKONG'S TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

Without adequate transport facilities any growing centre must find its progress seriously hampered. Hongkong, with its congested areas and high land values, knows that only too well. Hitherto the Colony has received only the facilities each year's needs have made essential and sometimes barely that. Consequently our transport supply has almost always lagged behind the increasing demand. Rarely has it been equal, much less ahead. Had traffic arteries been pushed into outlying districts long ago who shall say that our housing problem would not now have been much less acute? However, marked improvement in transport generally is now promised. Kowloon, already blessed with motor bus services, should soon have its trams. Before the end of the year the Colony will have some eighty taxis plying for hire. Ferry facilities also will be greatly increased when the Government carries out its scheme for new piers and larger boats. Likewise when the Government finally takes action communication with the Peak will be vastly improved. This pleasing news was announced by the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G.) at yesterday evening's annual meeting of the Peak Residents' Association when Mr. H. A. Nisbet drew attention to that "very urgent matter"—Peak tram congestion. Admittedly, as Mr. Fletcher said, the problem is an extraordinarily difficult one, but it is only too clear—only too painfully clear, indeed—that, quoting his words again, something must be done. "Whichever route is finally selected for the new line, the Government will be doing less than its duty if it ignores the lessons of the existing service, which cannot, it seems, stand

appreciable improvement without lessening the speed. Building not merely for present but also for future requirements, the Government must take special pains to ensure that mechanical difficulties cannot arise later to hamper any development that may be needed. That the problem will be eventually overcome is clear, now that it is being vigorously attacked. Meanwhile yesterday evening's practical suggestions for improving the existing service, especially Mr. Hornell's plan for alternate non-stop trams, should have good effect. Carried out, they will appreciably relieve the present congestion and possibly entirely eliminate those disgraceful scrambles which Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Dowbiggin mentioned. Indeed, our readers will see from the interview with the Peak Tramway Superintendent appearing in this issue that certain very marked improvements are already promised. That they will be very welcome goes without saying.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The only notifiable disease reported yesterday was one case of small-pox (Chinese).

Summer is coming. Command Orders to-day notify that the staff will wear white Mess Dress from Monday next.

The Harbour Master has issued a notice to mariners informing them that the timing of Kapsing Island Light is erratic and liable to become fixed through the light burns brightly.

The cash value of the ration issuable to the troops during April is, according to Command Orders, 35 cents. The cash value of the ration for the month is 64 cents for ponies and large mules and 35 cents for small mules.

Dancing enthusiasts will not have many more opportunities of testing the admirable quality of the Kowloon Theatre's floor, acknowledged to be one of the best in the Colony, for the building is shortly to be pulled down. One opportunity which is sure to be availed of does, however, present itself to-night when the Kowloon Cricket Club are holding their last dance of the season.

CHINESE AMAZONS.

FIGHT OVER WATER.

PAIR OF CLOGS USED.

Three Chinese Amazons appeared in Mr. J. R. Wood's court this morning all with blood-stained jackets in their hands. A young woman with an injured lip and a girl with a broken head, sisters-in-law, were complainants. A stout middle-aged woman with a tuft of hair in her hand was defendant. Owing to the conflicting evidence it required the wisdom of a Solomon to decide which was the aggressor.

Divisional Sub-Inspector R. Lanigan stated that all three were drawing water from a street fountain in Yaumatei yesterday morning. They all came to the station and the two complainants said that defendant attempted to oust them from their place in the queue. Complainants alleged that the woman took off her clogs and struck them on the face and head.

Defendant, with a dramatic gesture, told His Worship that she was attacked by four women and girls, pointing to her hair and soiled coat. Questioned by the Magistrate as to whom the clogs belonged, the young woman said that they were defendant's property but were now in her flat.

His Worship expressed doubts as to the truth of the last statement and sent for the girl complainant who stated that the clogs were still in defendant's possession.

Defendant was immediately discharged, Mr. Wood expressing the opinion that the clogs really belonged to one of the complainants.

MESSENGER'S PLUCK.

HARBOUR MASTER'S EULOGY.

The Harbour Master (Commander C. W. Beckwith) and the European and Chinese staff assembled in the Harbour office this morning to compliment a messenger named Wong To, who on April 2 showed bravery and pluck and was instrumental in the arrest and subsequent conviction of a Chinese thief.

In tendering his congratulations to Wong To, Commander Beckwith said he had shown an example which he would like to see all the other messengers follow. Addressing the other messengers, Commander Beckwith said that if they saw any chance of making a case they should go for it. If they heard any cries of "Stop thief" or saw any instances of snatching they should not wait but go to see what was happening. He congratulated Wong To and he would see that he got promotion as soon as possible.

Commander Beckwith's speech was interpreted to the staff by the Harbour Office interpreter, Mr. Lo In-hin.

STREET FOOTBALL SEQUEL.

SMALL BOY BOUND OVER.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne officiated in Mr. R. E. Lindsell's place at the Magistracy this morning. The small Chinese boy who was previously remanded on a charge of stabbing with a knife another boy who had played with him in a street game of football was brought before him and Det. Inspector Willis recounted the facts.

Mr. D. McCallum, who appeared for the defence, said that whilst admitting the offence and without attempting to minimise it, he wished to bring to His Worship's notice the fact that defendant was accidentally kicked by complainant. In the heat of the moment, defendant ran after the other boy and stabbed him. He asked His Worship to take a lenient view of the case as his parents would have to pay any fine His Worship might see fit to impose.

Defendant was bound over for six months in a sum of \$100 and ordered to pay \$5 to the other boy as medicine money.

TYPHOON WARNING.

At six o'clock this morning number one signal (red) was put up to indicate the approach of a typhoon. A notice posted at the Harbour Office reads: "Latitude 19° N, longitude 113° E, direction and radius uncertain."

HOME FOOTBALL.

In the English League, First division Bolton lost to Tottenham 0-2 and Sunderland lost to Sheffield United 3-5. Result.

FOOTBALL.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The football season closes tomorrow with the usual exhibition matches. Winners v. Rest in the Second Division which is timed to kick-off at 8.15 p.m. and the First Division Winners v. Runners-up which is timed to start at 4.45 p.m.

Both games should be good and worth seeing and as neither of them have played for the last two weeks some good football should be seen providing the weather clears. As there is nothing either way it will not matter who wins, but the King's, who are the winners in both Leagues will be out to keep up their prestige.

At the close of the games the Winners and Runners-up medals will be presented to the respective teams.

SECOND DIVISION.

King's (Winners of League) v. The Rest.

Club ground, kick-off at 3.15 p.m.

FIRST DIVISION.

King's (Winners of League) v. H.M.S. Ambrose (Runners-up).

Club ground, kick-off at 4.45 p.m.

Prices for admission will be: covered stand \$1, chairs 50c. Services in uniform 30 cents to chairs only. Admission fee entitles the spectator to see the two games.

—OFFSIDE.

FAR EAST OLYMPIAD.

BOYCOTT BY CHINESE.

SHANGHAI, April 12. In connection with the attempt to prevent Chinese athletes participating at the Olympiad owing to the anti-Japanese boycott, movement, Dr. J. H. Gray, secretary of the local Olympiad committee, in an announcement emphasises that the games are non-political, and hence do not affect the attitude between China and Japan on political questions, and that therefore by withdrawing China would not be accomplishing the purpose of the boycott, and also that they are not Japanese games because they are being held at Osaka. By withdrawing China might seriously injure her place in international athletics, as other nations might retaliate by ignoring China in future contests, and accuse the Chinese of being bad sportsmen.

Dr. Gray urges the Chinese to enter their best athletes and make the game a genuine expression of the real spirit of the Chinese people. —Courtesy Daily Bulletin.

MORE RAIN.

TYPHOON DOWN SOUTH.

Last night another 1.13 inches of rain were recorded. This brings the total from January 1 up to 6.72 inches against an average of 8.07 inches for the period.

Further showers are to be expected as indicated by the forecast issued by the Observatory to-day which predicts: "North-East winds, strong, possibly increasing to gale; overcast, with rain." The Observatory report also states that a depression or typhoon appears to have formed to the south of Hongkong early this morning. Its direction of motion is at present unknown.

SHOOTING SENSATION.

\$1,000 REWARD OFFERED.

The condition of Mr. Chan Wing-sin, who is lying in the Government Civil Hospital as the result of the recent attempt on his life, remains unchanged.

The Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) is offering a reward of \$1,000 for information that will lead to the arrest of the assassin who shot Mr. Chan.

CANTON CIVIL GOVERNOR.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

According to the Wah Tze Yat Po, H.E. Mr. Tsui Shiu-ching, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, arrived in Hongkong last night. He is not here in an official capacity, the Chinese paper adds, but merely to visit friends and relatives. Mr. Ho Kwong is entertaining Mr. Tsui to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow afternoon.

It is announced that Mr. T. A. Barry has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. Mr. J. S. Agassiz has been appointed Secretary of the Hongkong Realty and Trust Co., Ltd. Mr. F. J. Farbrook has been appointed Acting Secretary of the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.

PEAK TRAMS.

REPLY TO CRITICISM.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT.

At last night's annual meeting of the Peak Residents' Association, the Peak Tramway service came in for a good deal of sharp criticism from many of those present.

With a view to obtaining the view of the Superintendent of the Peak Tramway Company (Mr. S. G. Scott) a *China Mail* reporter called upon him this morning and in reply to a series of questions put to him, Mr. Scott made the following statement:—

During the past twelve months the Peak Tramway Company has relaid the line with heavier rails. This work was undertaken with a view to running larger cars, capable of carrying more passengers. Electric power would have been used for these cars. However, the Government objected to the employment of larger cars, but put forward a scheme for having a double terminus at May Road, which would have made a five minutes' service possible. The Tramway Company's engineers condemned the Government scheme as impracticable. Since then the Government has admitted the impossibility of it.

As regards the lessening of speed, it is obvious that any lessening of speed would entail more congestion under conditions now existing; in consequence the change would neutralise any benefits which would be obtained by larger cars.

The question of running more trams during the busy hours of the day is under consideration and will be put into practice if possible.

Running "through" cars during certain hours of the day has already been decided upon.

As regards the lower terminus, it has been arranged to erect a grill the full length of the platform; this will enable all down passengers to alight before others can board the car. All the passengers will have to go through a gate and form a queue. It will thus be a case of "first come, first served." Thus will be avoided, to use Mr. Fletcher's words, "the disgraceful scrambling and pushing that goes on, on some occasions."

The new arrangement will do away with any necessity for issuing tickets to passengers boarding the cars, which I hardly think feasible in practice.

There have been no complaints about early cars—either up or down; there is always plenty of room in them, so far as to see the point of Mr. Shiner's remarks about the coolies.

With regard to Mr. Parr's suggestion, to run the car as soon as they are full, this cannot be done. If we have a time schedule, we must keep to it. It almost invariably happens that when the up car is crowded, the down car is half empty and vice versa. Anyone arriving only one or two minutes before schedule time and finding the car gone, would have a very just cause for complaint and possibly an action for damages, if he suffered through the car having left before scheduled time. Apart from this, the cars are not independent of each other. When one moves, the other has to.

In conclusion, Mr. Scott was asked whether a double track would be feasible. "Quite," was the reply, "provided the land was available. In the first instance the Government reserved a tract of land on the northern side of the line but since those days the Government has sold it. To reclaim it now would cost too much money."

"CUMSHAW" CANVAS.

THAT WASN'T "CUMSHAW."

For failing to detain a houseboy who on March 15 pawned a canvas tent belonging to Mrs. Blundson of No. 50, Whitfield, the accountant of the Yuen Hang pawnshop appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning.

Defendant, in the box, said that he had known the houseboy for some time as he was a frequent customer at the shop. He had questioned the houseboy when he pledged the tent and had no reasons to doubt his statement that the piece of canvas was "cumshaw" from his master.

In reply to His Worship, Sub-Inspector Phillips said that as the loss was not reported till the end of March the pawnbrokers were not notified till April 2.

His Worship intimated that he would give his decision on Monday.

Mr. R. E. Atwell, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, left the Colony to-day with Mrs. Atwell on leave. They are going home by way of Australia and South Africa and will be away several months. Mrs. Atwell was on the staff of the Victoria British School.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

"THE CHINESE MICAWBER."

STRAIGHT TALK TO PEKING.

"TIMES" ON CHINESE FINANCE.

LONDON, April 12.

In the House Commons, replying to Sir Walter de-Freze in regard to China's debts, Mr. Ronald McNeill said that according to information in his possession the Chinese Government was refusing to pay bonds of ex-enemy issues held by ex-enemy nationals at the time of China's declaration of war, irrespective of the present ownership of such bonds. The present financial position of the Chinese railways was very obscure. As far as his information went none of the railways was now paying its way.

Replying to a message from its Peking correspondent regarding the request of Mr. Wellington Koo, as acting Chief of the Foreign Office, to the Diplomatic Body to release £320,000 sterling out of customs surplus for payment of arrears and expenses due to their Chinese colleagues abroad and the reply of the acting Inspector of Customs that there is at present no surplus available for the purpose, the *Times* in leader headed "The Chinese Micawber" points out that the customs surplus is liable for the whole amount due to the holders of internal loans. The Peking Government now desire to deprive their domestic creditors of this security to the extent named and appropriate Government and their Chinese creditors and its consequences to foreigners are only indirect although they might well prove to be very serious.

Any tampering with security for even a portion of the total of £340,000,000 of domestic loans would almost certainly create a panic which would react on foreign trade but bondholders can rely on the Inspector-General to see that the surplus goes to the service of domestic loans. The Chinese Government could legally divest him of the administration of internal loans but it is not thought likely that they would venture upon a step which would bring down many native banks and add fresh complications to the subsisting chaos in finance. Some holders of the internal debt are merely gamblers who do not deserve much consideration but China is in dire need of foreign assistance if she is to stave off bankruptcy and she will not improve her credit abroad by trying to deprive even gamblers of the security upon which they advanced money.

CHINESE IN BRITAIN.

ADDRESSED BY EX-MINISTER FAN.

LONDON, April 12.

Mr. Chao Hsin Chu gave a reception at the Legation to which all Chinese students and merchants in Britain were invited to meet Mr. Fan Yuan Lien, ex-Minister of Education.

Mr. Chao and Mr. Fan addressed their compatriots, Mr. Fan giving advice to students particularly.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

8-HOUR DAY DIFFICULTY.

GENEVA, April 12.

The governing body of the International Labour Office has discussed the difficulties of securing ratification of the eight hours day convention notably by Britain, France and Germany and has appointed a committee of nine members to enquire into the best means of securing ratification of the present proposals at the next session of the Council. It also decided that the next international Labour Conference should be held in October, 1923 and should last only a week, there being only one question on the agenda, and that the conference of 1924 be held in June.

BRITISH TRADE WITH GERMANY.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES EXPLAINED.

LONDON, April 13.

The German attitude in connection with the transit of British goods through occupied Germany mentioned by Sir P. Lloyd Greame in the Commons on April 10 is illuminated by *Reuter's* Cologne correspondent explaining that Germany at first offered to waive licences for British goods provided France did the same but Germany's powers over licences were compulsorily abolished in January. The second so-called concession relates to instructions to the custom officials not to levy dues on goods which had already paid duty to the French. This is practically useless owing to the non-withdrawal of the instruction to workmen to refuse to handle goods on Allied licences.

The secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce in Germany requested Berlin to give an explicit definition of the scope of the German offers. In the meantime efforts are being made to establish a precedent by persuading shippers that a recent order permits transport of purely British goods and thereby set the ball rolling.

TURKISH CONCESSION TO AMERICA.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS FEARED.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The newspapers are fearful that the Chester concession may eventually involve the United States in Near Eastern politics. The *New York Times* believes that with the Mosul oilfields the subject of an Anglo-Turkish dispute the Turks probably reasoned that the Chester concession would incline the United States to take their side. The *New York World* asserts that the concession may be good business but is certainly shrewd diplomacy. Turkey, caught between Anglo-French pressure, has drawn another power into Near Eastern politics.

BRITISH OIL INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Government has hitherto not negotiated in the matter but any conflicting claims arising out of British and French interests will be settled by an international tribunal. Officials believe the concession as first proposed will come within the American "open door" policy unless it is modified since it could be supported diplomatically. It is also pointed out that the statement that British oil interests in Mosul are secured by a Mesopotamian mandate from any possible conflict with the Chester concession is admittedly unconvincing as class "A" mandates have not yet been made finally effective.

LIAM LYNCH'S FUNERAL.

MOURNERS ARRESTED EN ROUTE.

LONDON, April 11.

Mary McSwiney, Countess Markievicz, Countess and Countess Plunkett, Liam Lynch's brother and others reported to have been arrested en route to Liam Lynch's funeral at Cannon Row were released, but all the others were removed to the local military headquarters.

PACIFIC NATIONS.

NEW LEAGUE PROPOSED.

MELBOURNE, April 12.

In a speech, the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, urged the formation of a League of Nations of the Pacific for mutual protection.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

AN ARCHITECT'S VIEW.

WHY COSTS ARE HIGH.

This morning a *China Mail* reporter sought expert opinions on the invitation issued by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, as Chairman of the Housing Commission, for suggestions in connection with the effort that is being made to solve the Colony's housing problem.

In one quarter, it was suggested that the Government should erect new houses and let them at a rental of 6 per cent. on the outlay. "This suggestion," said a local architect, "is unworkable from the point of view that the Government would probably follow its present line of policy and erect houses at prices that even on the 6 per cent. basis would prevent the moderate wage earner from occupying them."

"I think," he added, "that it will be found that the Government pays at least 25 per cent. more for building than the civilian builder."

Many Obstacles.

The civilian architect and building contractor, it was asserted, have many obstacles placed in their way. Instances were quoted of applications having been sent in, accompanied by a sketch, traced from the Government plans, of the land required. The reply was that the applicant must make a contour survey of the land, and then the land would be sold by auction. Thus, it will be seen that applicants for land for building purposes are required to go to the expenses of a contour survey and run the risk of being outbid at auction. The Government was accused of wishing to profiteer out of all reason. It was suggested that applications might be received for available sites, which should be dealt with in the order received, the Government bearing the cost of contour surveys when these were insisted upon.

Enhanced Costs.

With regard to the enhanced cost of building nowadays, the following points were made by the architect:

- (1) Chinese contractors can demand such high prices on Government jobs that the leading men have cornered a large portion of local skilled labour.
- (2) The importation of hard-wood is the monopoly of two firms in the Colony.
- (3) The cheaper kind of brick and all China felt come from Weichow and Canton respectively. Owing to the continuous trouble there during recent years imports to Hongkong have practically ceased.
- (4) Though an attempt was made to import timber from the Philippines, it was found too costly for building purposes.
- (5) The greater employment of labour saving machinery would never "go down" with Chinese contractors of the present day.
- (6) When it is not the P.W.D. hampering the granting of sites, the naval authorities remain adamant as regards sites being granted beyond Repulse Bay, where land is available for week-end bungalows for those that can afford them.

Sites Hard To Get.

In regard to the available sites for European residences, the *China Mail* man was told that in most instances the civilian architect and builder was hampered by the present system of selling these sites by auction. "If the Government is really anxious to help in the matter, it should fix the price and deal with applications in the order received." From this it is to be understood that provided the original applicant was prepared to pay the upset price, he would obtain the site asked for.

MISS MAY MUKLE.

TUESDAY'S CONCERT PROGRAMME.

The programme for Miss May Mukle's Concert on Tuesday, March 17, at 5.30 p.m., will be as follows:

- VIOLINCELLO SOLO.**
- Sonata In A.....Boccherini..
- Adagio.....
- Allegro.....
- TRIO FOR PIANOFORTE, VIOLIN AND VIOLINCELLO.**
- Duiky.....Dvorak.
- (In four movements.)
- VIOLINCELLO SOLO.**
- (a) Bol's Epithet.....Lily-Mukle..
- (b) Guitarre.....Moszkowski.
- TRIO FOR PIANOFORTE, VIOLIN AND VIOLINCELLO.**
- Celtic Song.....Percy Grainger.
- VIOLINCELLO SOLO.**
- (a) Idylle.....Barns.
- (b) Swedish Folk Tune.....
- (c) Elfin Dance.....Popper.
- VIOLINCELLO.**
- Rebecca Clarke.....
- Gertrude Watson.....
- An Allison Grand Piano from the Anderson Music Co., Ltd., will be used.

CRICKET.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

FINAL STATISTICS.

The University, H.K.C.C., R.G.A., Police and Kowloon 2nd XI completed their league programmes last Saturday. The teams that finished previously have already been discussed. Excluding the Infantry, who withdrew, only two fixtures have not been played, viz Kowloon v. Craighower and the return match between the R.E.'s and the University juniors. The standing of the clubs is as follows:—

FIRST LEAGUE.				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
University.....	8	7	1	0
H.K.C.C.....	8	5	1	2
I.R.C.....	8	3	4	1
Civil Service.....	8	4	1	3
R.G.A.....	8	2	3	3
Kowloon.....	7	2	2	3
Navy.....	8	2	2	4
Craighower.....	7	2	0	5
C.R.C.....	8	1	0	7

SECOND LEAGUE.				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
I.R.C. 2nd XI.....	10	8	2	0
University 2nd XI.....	9	6	1	2
R. E.....	9	3	2	4
Police.....	10	2	4	4
Civil S. 2nd XI.....	10	2	2	6
Kowloon 2nd XI.....	10	1	3	6

By virtue of last week's games, Owen Hughes and Major are included in the list of those with 20 wickets to their credit. Quick and Alexander passed the 200 runs mark. The complete select list is as follows:—

Double feat of scoring 200 runs and taking 20 wickets (or more):—First League, Owen Hughes (H.K.C.C.), 446 runs and 21 wickets; A. A. Rumjahn (Varsity), 332 runs and 24 wickets; Second League, H. D. Rumjahn (I.R.C. 2nd) 245 runs and 30 wickets.

Scored 200 runs (or more):—First League, Fincher (C.S.), 248; Saver (C.S.), 215; Quick (U.), 212; S. H. Ismail (I.R.C.), 206 and Capt. Davies (R.G.A.), 203. Second League, Alexander (Police), 273; H. Y. Lam (U.), 225 and D. Rumjahn (I.R.C. 2nd), 223.

Taken 20 wickets (or more):—First League, Balhetchet (U.), 28; A. A. Rumjahn (I.R.C.), 23; Major (Craig), 21. Second League, Peterson (U.), 38; P. M. Azeuli (I.R.C. 2nd), 37; Townsend (R.E.), 35; C. Earnshaw (Police), 34; R. Taylor (C.S. 2nd), 22.

The totals, etc. of the teams that have completed their fixtures, given in the following order:—number of matches played, runs scored, runs against, average per wicket (scored) and average per wicket (against) are:—

University.....	8	1,292	732	30.50	10.60
H.K.C.C.....	8	1,599	981	24.77	12.58
R.G.A.....	8	1,045	1,270	13.00	10.24
Police.....	10	974	1,287	10.34	14.00
Kowloon 2nd XI.....	10	1,163	1,489	12.97	17.21

University started off by gaining four decisive victories. They beat in turn, the Navy (home) by 99 runs, Craighower (away) by 141 runs, Kowloon (away) by 4 wickets and 51 runs and C. R. C. (away) by 96 runs. Against the R. G. A. they won by the narrow margin of 5 runs, thanks to determined efforts by Balhetchet and Ng who, without scoring much kept up their wickets while Rumjahn and Roffey made the runs. In February they dismissed Civil Service for 121, winning another close game by 12 runs as they batted first and only scored 133. Against the I. R. C. they could only draw although the scores were very much in their favour. Their victory over the H. K. C. C. in the deciding game is too recent to need any comment. The highest 4 innings was made against the I.R.C., 191 for 5 and the lowest 133 against Civil Service.

Turning to the other side, only four teams have recorded three-figure innings against them, the highest being 145 by the Gunners. The Navy and Craighower could only manage 46 and 48 respectively against their bowlers. Without in any way attempting to disparage their batsmen, I am of the opinion that the bowling contributed their main strength. Balhetchet, particularly during the earlier part of the season was in great form although he was not so successful in the last four matches, this probably being due to staleness. As a fast right-hand bowler, who varied his speed and length with zeal understanding he was well backed-up by Rumjahn, Quick and Yeoh, their different styles being of great assistance to one another. They finished up at the head of the bowling averages and their figures in detail speak for themselves:—

Balhetchet.....	78.4	18	218	28
Rumjahn.....	58	7	207	24
Quick.....	51.3	10	140	14
Yeoh.....	23	2	58	6

With a scientifically placed field and everybody keen, it was no wonder that runs were difficult to get against them. Of the batting, it must be said that although the tail was weak, there was always somebody forthcoming to make a stand with one of the mainstays. They had the happy knack of discovering at least one batsman who

would make the runs on each occasion. Judging by results, Rumjahn was ahead of all the others. Except in the first match, he got into double figures every time. He exceeded the half-century on three occasions, the scores being 60, 61 and 70. Next to him comes the Rev. Quick who, however, was not as consistent. Yeoh, Roffey and Balhetchet were more than ordinary batsmen, the fast bowler showing promise of developing into a very steady bat. Yeoh did well in his four innings but Redmond was below form. The Varsity could always claim the advantage of being able to rely on a regular team. Six of the team played in all six matches, three turned out in seven and one in six.

The Club have scored more runs than any other league team. They beat C.R.C., R.G.A. and I.R.C. comfortably and got home against Craighower by 32 runs and Civil Service by 20 runs. They got the better of a draw with the Navy. Their two defeats were at the hands of Kowloon and the University, both by small margins. On three occasions they declared with over 200 runs and once they made 309. Their smallest total was 99 against the Varsity. For this they are principally indebted to Owen Hughes who scored more than a quarter of the runs. He made in succession 60*, 48, 128*, 43 and 54. A 111 of 108* is also recorded to his credit. Webster was prevented from playing as often as he wished but he got into double figures every time. He hit up scores of 78 and 51. In the (now ignored) match with the Infantry, he was top-scorer with 73. Claxton made two big innings and his departure considerably weakened the team. Davies, the wicket-keeper, showed hitting proclivities in an innings of 72*. Tom Pearce, without doing anything brilliant, was always consistent. It must be borne in mind that he usually assigned a lower position to himself than he is used to. Counter-attractions necessitated twenty-five men turning out in the eight games, eleven bowling. McNicoll had the best average but Owen Hughes was the mainstay of the bowling. He took 21 wickets at an average cost of 13.24 runs. Webster did not come up to expectations in his bowling.

The R.G.A. have lost Captains Davies and Oliver and the eleven is considerably weakened. Towards the end of the season they created surprise by beating Civil Service and then losing by 133 runs to Craighower. They were also beaten by the University and the Club and drew with the I.R.C., Navy and Kowloon. Their highest innings was one of 176 and the lowest 90. Against them the biggest and smallest scores were 231 for 3 and 88.

As announced in Wednesday's *China Mail*, the interport at Shanghai has been fixed provisionally for May 17. The nucleus of a strong eleven has been picked and if a tail can be obtained the team should put up a good fight. Without intending to influence the selectors, who invariably have a thankless job, I would stress our need of good bowling against the strong Shanghai batting.

Appended are the league batting (20 runs and over) and bowling (less than 12 runs per wicket) averages of players who have participated in a minimum of half their team's engagements:—

LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

FIRST LEAGUE.				
	No. of Innings.	Aggregate.	Highest Score.	Average.
Owen Hughes (H.).....	8	446	128*	89.20
A. A. Rumjahn (U.).....	8	332	70	41.50
Fincher (C.S.).....	8	248	89	41.33
Capt. Davies (R.A.).....	5	203	75	40.60
Corn. Wood (N.).....	6	193	68*	38.60
Webster (H.).....	5	181	78	36.20
Quick (U.).....	7	215	49	30.71
Mid. Evans (N.).....	6	183	61	30.50
Bradbury (Craig).....	6	120	61*	30.00
S. H. Ismail (I.R.C.).....	8	206	63*	25.75
A. H. Madair (I.R.C.).....	8	113	45*	25.25
L. J. Davies (H.).....	5	84	27*	25.00
Pearce (H.).....	6	118	35*	27.60
Oliver (R.A.).....	6	158	46	26.33
Capt. Spinks (K.).....	7	152	40*	25.33
S. D. Ismail (I.R.C.).....	8	173	51*	24.71
A. E. Wood (C.S.).....	8	172	77	24.57
Sutherland (C.S.).....	5	120	60	24.00
T. O. Yeoh (U.).....	4	48	22	24.00
O. Ismail (I.R.C.).....	4	95	33	23.75
Beeson (K.).....	7	138	59	23.00
A. H. Rumjahn (I.R.C.).....	7	149	38	21.29
G. A. V. Hall (K.).....	6	103	40*	20.60
Purcell (N.).....	8	162	49	20.25

SECOND LEAGUE.				
	No. of Innings.	Aggregate.	Highest Score.	Average.
H. D. Rumjahn (I.R.C.).....	8	245	70*	35.00
Alexander (P.).....	10	273	68	34.12
H. Y. Lam (U.).....	8	225	69	31.14
D. Rumjahn (I.R.C.).....	8	223	59*	31.86
J. Acker (I.R.C.).....	6	60	31*	30.00
Hammond (R.E.).....	7	171	100*	28.30
Petheram (K.).....	7	162	37*	27.00

Wahup (I.R.).....	5	89	36	26.66
Redpath (R.E.).....	7	164	55	23.43
Pearson (R.E.).....	7	132	40	22.00
E. J. Edwards (K.).....	9	173	35	21.62
Peterson (U.).....	9	193	94	21.44

*denotes "not out"

LEAGUE BOWLING AVERAGES.

FIRST LEAGUE.

	No. of Wickets.	Average.
Balhetchet (U.).....	28	7.79
A. A. Rumjahn (U.).....	24	8.63
T. E. Yeoh (U.).....	6	9.66
Quick (U.).....	14	10.00
Wallace (N.).....	18	11.00
Baker (C.S.).....	10	11.00
Capt. Davies (R.A.).....	19	11.11
Ling (C.S.).....	19	11.68
McNicoll (H.).....	10	11.80
B. D. Evans (K.).....	19	11.89

SECOND LEAGUE.

	No. of Wickets.	Average.
H. D. Rumjahn (I.R.C.).....	30	8.40
F. M. Arculli (I.R.).....	37	8.46
Peterson (U.).....	38	8.58
R. Earnshaw (P.).....	9	8.67
T. O. Yeoh (U.).....	18	8.94
C. Earnshaw (P.).....	34	9.59
R. Taylor (C.S.).....	22	9.91
Weaver (K.).....	13	10.08
Cowan (C.S.).....	13	10.15
Townsend (R.E.).....	35	10.46
Jacobson (R.E.).....	9	10.67
Gardiner (C.S.).....	13	11.38
Pearson (R.E.).....	11	11.82

—W.P.C.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GARDEN CITY SPORTS (HOMUNIN).

THIRD ATHLETIC MEETING.

THE Committee has much pleasure in inviting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Colony to their Sports at Homunin on SUNDAY, the 15th April, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

By courtesy of the management, there will be special trains.

E. P. HYNOMAN,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 13, 1923.

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL.

A Meeting of Subscribers will be held on MONDAY, 16th April, 1923, at the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. at 4.30 p.m.

All Subscribers are invited to attend.

Hongkong, April 13, 1923.

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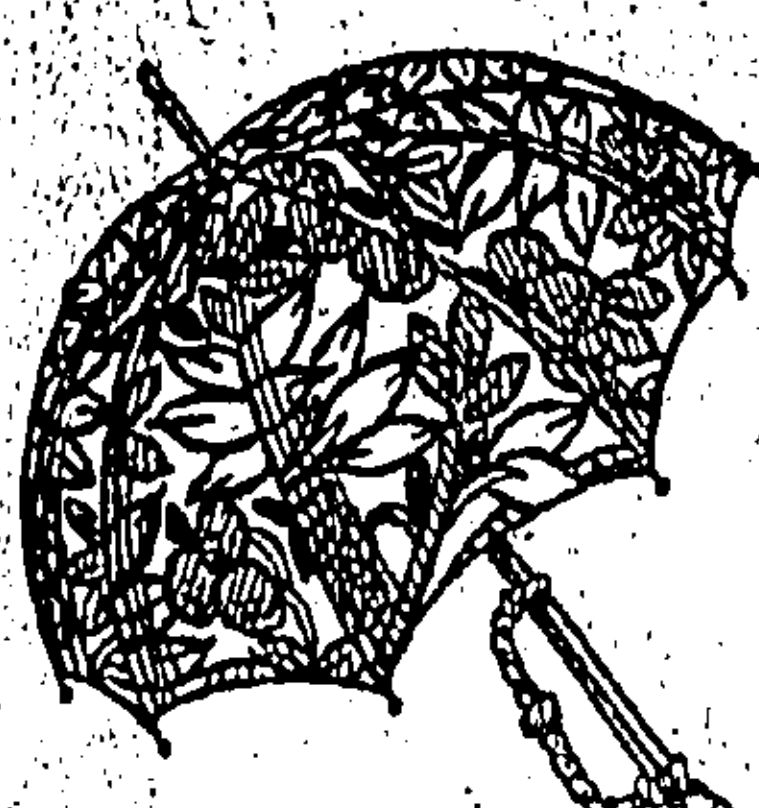
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SPECIAL

FRIDAY, 13th April—8 a.m. No sailing to Macao; 2 p.m. no sailing from Macao.
SATURDAY, 14th April—8 a.m. No sailing to Macao; 2 p.m. no sailing from Macao.

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1, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 124

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. R.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,038	18th Apr.	Manila, London & A'warp.
"KARNATA"	6,098	2nd May	Manila, London & A'warp.
"SICILIA"	6,091	16th May	Singapore, Penang & B'way.
"KIDDERPORE"	6,091	30th May	Singapore, Penang & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	6,091	13th Jun.	Singapore, Penang & B'way.
"RODAN"	6,091	27th Jun.	Singapore, Penang & B'way.
"NYANZA"	6,091	11th Jul.	Singapore, Penang & B'way.
"SARDINIA"	6,091	25th Jul.	Singapore, Penang & B'way.
"DELTA"	6,091	8th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & B'way.
"MATWA"	6,091	22nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & B'way.
"DEVANHA"	6,091	5th Sep.	Singapore, Penang & B'way.
"SOUDAN"	6,091	19th Sep.	Singapore, Penang & B'way.
"RHIVA"	6,091	3rd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & B'way.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN"	6,000	13th Apr.	Calcutta, via Singapore and Penang
"TAKADA"	6,044	27th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TORILLA"	6,044	11th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	5th May	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	18th Apr.	Japan direct.
"SICILIA"	6,091	2nd May	Shanghai only.
"NYANZA"	6,091	16th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'ham.
"SARDINIA"	6,091	30th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'ham.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY: P. & O. STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong may carry their own baggage at Singapore while waiting for the on-going steamer.
In Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
All cabins are fitted with electric fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbags, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Den Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG

SHIPPING.
FOULING PROBLEM.
INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.
The fouling of ships' bottoms is a problem that never leaves the owner or the officer, and any experiment in the direction of minimising the evil is of the greatest interest to anybody who has anything to do with the sea and shipping says a Home shipping journal. The latest experiments in this direction have just been carried out by the officials of the Beaufort Laboratory in the United States, and certainly have produced very interesting results. Every effort was made to prevent any of the plates tested having the slightest advantage over the others in the matter of conditions, and the tests were carried on over several months, and very largely had to do with the colour of the anti-fouling composition used. The composition was the same in every case, except in the matter of pigment, and the colours used were white, blue, yellow, red, green, and black. We should like to see a ship at sea with a bright yellow boot-topping, especially if it clashed with her funnel paint, but it was useful for the purposes of experiment. As far as the under-water fouling was concerned the results certainly justified the experiment, and showed that colour had a tremendous influence on barnacles and hydroids. The black plates fouled the most quickly and the most thickly, and after them the colours were graded down strictly according to their shade until the white ones were practically clean, even after several months immersion. Up to now the white boot-topping of certain sailing yachts has been regarded almost entirely as a matter of appearance, but there are possibilities of race-winning in it as well. Of course, these are not by any means the first interesting tests that have been carried out in the matter of the fouling of ships. In 1895, for instance, a gentleman named Brown came forward with quite a good idea, which was taken up by a big Lon-

A WIFE'S TEARS. SOLICITORS SUE FOR NEGLECTANCE.

When Mr. Thomas Jones, traffic superintendent on the Burma Railway, instructed Messrs. Lattery & Hart, solicitors, of Leadenhall-street, E.C., to watch his wife, they interviewed the woman in their office. Asked to ascertain whether she was misconducting herself with an actor in London, the solicitors accepted a story told them by the wife—that she was half-starved, but had never committed misconduct—and reported to the husband that he had no grounds for a divorce.
Sued by Mr. Jones in the High Court for negligence, the jury assessed damages at £250 against the solicitors.
Defendants said they had been completely deceived by the wife, but they denied negligence.
The Lord Chief Justice, summing-up, remarked that the use of imagination by a solicitor was not negligence. But where a solicitor was employed for the purpose of ascertaining the truth, however unpleasant that truth might be, all these qualities and tendencies were expected to be kept in check by a reasonable, cool, and experienced judgment and by a reasonable scepticism.
Judgment was entered for the amount stated, with costs.

SHADOWS BEFORE. COMING EVENTS ADVERTISED.

ENTERTAINMENT'S.
April 13.—Coronet Theatre, Max Linder in "The Three Must Get Thers." World Theatre: Princess Dean in "Under Two Flags." Star Theatre: Alice Joyce in "Cousin Kate."
April 13.—Boy Scouts' Jamboree, City Hall.
April 14.—Boy Scouts' Jamboree, City Hall.
April 16.—St. John's Cathedral Oratorio Selections, University Anthems, 6 p.m.
April 17.—City Hall, Chamber of Commerce Room, Concert given by Miss Mary Munkle and her assistants, 5.30 p.m.
April 17.—Musical at the Helena May Institute, at 5.30 p.m.
April 18.—Theatre Royal, Robert Courtneidge and W. E. Holloway's London Co., present their opening performance, with "If Four Walls Told," 9.15 p.m.
April 19.—Theatre Royal: Robert Courtneidge and W. E. Holloway's London Co., present "The Second Mrs. Tangueray," 9.15 p.m.
April 20.—Theatre Royal: Robert Courtneidge and W. E. Holloway's London Co., present "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure," at 9.15 p.m.
April 21.—Theatre Royal: Robert Courtneidge and W. E. Holloway's London Co., present "The Man from Toronto," their farewell performance, 9.15 p.m.
May 7.—Concert at Government House in aid of welfare work, 9.15 p.m.

SOCIAL EVENT. April 13.—Kowloon Cricket Club's last dance of the Season.

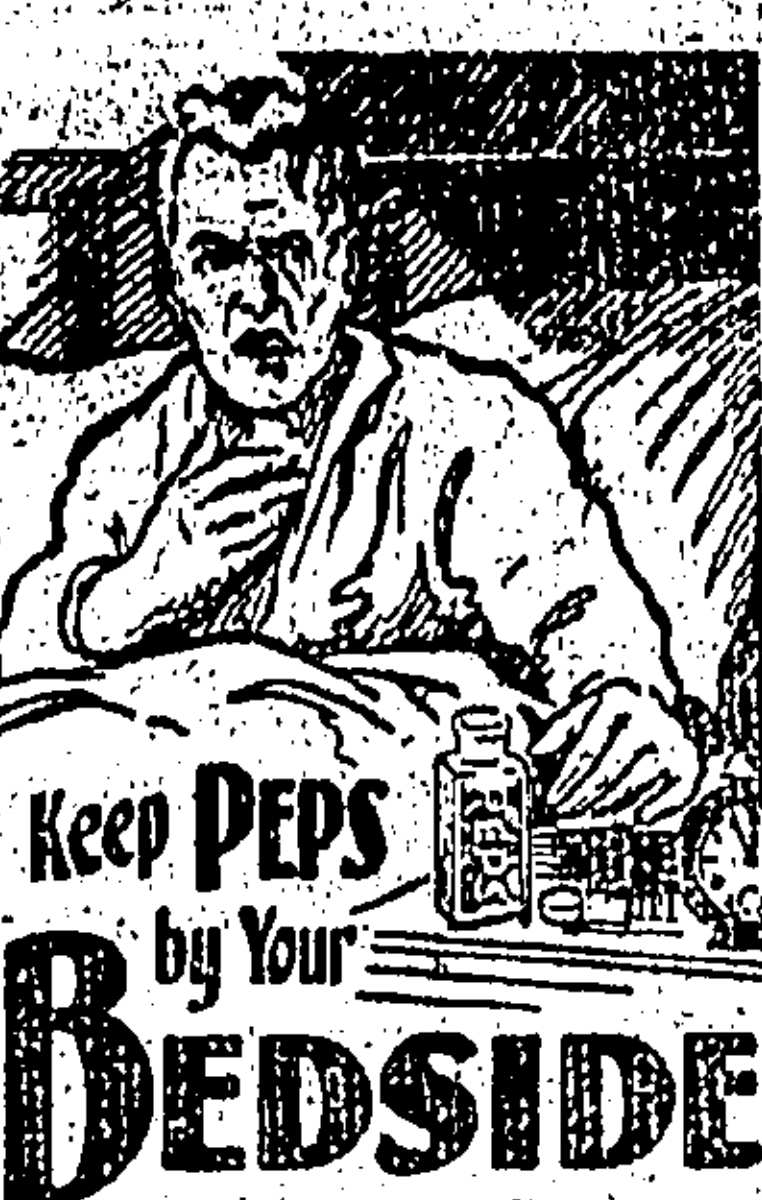
SPORTING EVENT. April 14.—Football, Hongkong League, Club Ground, Happy Valley, Division II, kick off 3.15 p.m. Division I, kick off 4.45 p.m. April 21.—21st annual athletic meeting of V.R.C. at Hongkong Football Club Grounds, commencing at noon.

LAND SALE. April 16.—Three Lots of Crown Land at Kennedy Town, Kowloon, and Cheung Sha Wan, respectively, at P. W. D. Offices, 3 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION. April—Lammert Bros., the sale of one set of mint machinery at their Sales Room, Duddell Street, has been postponed until a date to be notified later. April 14.—Lammert Bros., at No. 18 Godown, Kowloon Godown Co., a quantity of miscellaneous goods, ex s.s. "Kwaishang," at 11 a.m. April 16.—Lammert Bros., a quantity of miscellaneous dress and suit materials at their Duddell Street Sales Rooms, at 11 a.m. April 17.—Lammert Bros., a quantity of miscellaneous gear at the lower terminus, Peak Tramway at 11 a.m. April 20.—Lammert Bros., at their Sales Room, the wreck of the s.s. "Nishiren Maru," at noon.

COMPANY MEETINGS. April 21.—Thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. at the Co.'s offices, St. George's Building, at 11.30 a.m.

Bowel Complaint in Children. During the summer months children are subject to disorder of the bowels and attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



Keep PEPS By Your BEDSIDE

A Doctor's Timely Advice:

DR. Gordon Stables' sound and timely advice to throat, chest and lung sufferers is—'Always Keep Peps by your Bedside.'
Peps owes their wonderful potency to the ingenious idea of condensing into handy tablets, balsamic pine essences with other unique and costly ingredients.
When Peps dissolve in the mouth, they instantly carry a soothing, germ-destroying influence to every part of the breathing passages and lungs.
If you are kept awake by a persistent cough caused by chilly night air, or are troubled with a racking early-morning cough, keep Peps by your bedside.
If you have chronic chest weakness like bronchitis or asthma, you will find Peps a blessing. They give comfort and strength and ensure nights of restful sleep.
Sufferers from that lacking cough of long trouble, should always keep Peps by the bedside. No other medicine can check so consistently the wasting and weakening caused by incessant coughing.
If children are croupy or troubled with bronchitis, colds, or throat soreness, mothers and nurses will find in Peps the remedy that is pleasant and free from all harmful drugs.
Keep Peps by your bedside and always take them whenever you feel the first symptoms of a cold, chill or sore throat. Peps enable you to throw off infection in its earliest stages and keep trouble off the chest and lungs. Also when epidemics of colds, influenza or bad throats are about, remember that Peps are a powerful defence.



AGENTS: Wakefield & Co.,
60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" arrived at Kohn on Apr. 12 at 8.30 a.m. It left Kohn on Apr. 13 at 3 p.m. and was due at Yokohama 2 days at Noon.
The B. F. s.s. "Mentor" from Liverpool left Singapore on Apr. 8 for this port and is due here to-day.
The E. & A. s.s. "St. Albans" sails from Manila for this port on Apr. 11 at midnight with the outward Australian Mail, and is due here to-morrow at about daylight.
The B. F. s.s. "Torilla" left Singapore for this port on Apr. 7 and is due here to-morrow.
The B. F. s.s. "Eurylochus" left Liverpool on Mar. 8 for Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here to-morrow.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Gorham Maru" (Hamburg Line) left Singapore for Hongkong on Apr. 11 and is expected here on Apr. 17.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Wakasa Maru" (Bonghai Line) left Singapore for Hongkong on Apr. 11 and is expected here on Apr. 17.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Takafusa Maru" (New York Line) left Nagasaki for Hongkong on Apr. 11 and is expected here on Apr. 17.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Matsumoto Maru" (Hamburg Line) left Dairen for Hongkong on Apr. 13 and is expected here on Apr. 17.
The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" Capt. A. J. Hobson R.N.R. Commander, will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, R.O.C. at 10 a.m. (Wednesday), Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on Apr. 12.
The P. & O. s.s. "Sicilia" left Singapore via Falmouth for this port on Apr. 11 at 6 a.m. and is due here on Apr. 20.
The B. F. s.s. "Automaton" left Liverpool on Mar. 17 for Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here on or about Apr. 21.
The B. F. s.s. "Glenn" left Liverpool on Mar. 24 for Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai and is due here on Apr. 23.
The P. M. s.s. "President Pierce" sails for San Francisco via usual ports to-day. She arrives San Francisco on May 3.
The B. F. s.s. "Ripon" left Liverpool on Apr. 7 for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and is due at this port on or about May 14.
The B. F. s.s. "Myrmidon" left Liverpool on Apr. 8 for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and is due at this port on or about May 14.
The B. F. s.s. "Eurylochus" from Liverpool left Singapore on Apr. 10 day, light, for this port and is due here on Apr. 18.
The P. M. s.s. "President Wilson" sailed from San Francisco on Mar. 31 with a full complement of passengers and freight. She is due at this port on Apr. 16 and sails for Manila on Apr. 18 arriving at Hongkong on Apr. 21.
The P. M. s.s. "President Wilson" is being due here on Apr. 23, sailing home-ward for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Apr. 26. She arrives San Francisco on May 17.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "VENEZIA"
FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, MASSAUA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE & MANILA.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10th inst.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 10, 1923.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BENMOHR"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 1st May, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 12, 1923.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors a following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published—

ISLAND.	Feet
Signal Station	1774
St. Paul's	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Lyne	1725
Peak Hotel	1508
Tatfoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (Gibraltar)	893
MAINLAND.	Feet
Tai Mo Shan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1071
Lion Rock	1045
Shatin Pass	1000
Customs Pass	780
Devil's Peak	724

The Fruit Season.
Bowl complaint is due to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

**SHIPBUILDERS,
SHIP REPAIRERS,
BOILER MAKERS,
FORGE MASTERS,
OXY-ACETYLENE, AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS,
MECHANICAL, AND
ELECTRICIAN
ENGINEERS.**

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.**
—DRY DOCK—
Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750
Depth on Centre of
Hull (B.W.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 in.
—THREE SLIPWAYS—
Capable of Handling Ships Up
to 8,000 Tons Displacement.
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.
HONGKONG, CHINA.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	SAILING
HAIKONG via HOIHOW	VINGHANG	Fri., 18th Apr., 10
SWATOW via SWATOW	TUNG-SHING	Fri., 18th Apr., 8
SWATOW via SWATOW	LOONG-HANG	Fri., 18th Apr., 8
SWATOW via SWATOW	VO-ANG	Fri., 18th Apr., 10
BAROKOR via SWATOW	YAT-SHING	Tues., 17th Apr., 8
SWATOW via SWATOW	CHUP-SHING	Tues., 17th Apr., 8
SWATOW via SWATOW	LAISANG	Tues., 17th Apr., 8
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WANG-SHING	Tues., 17th Apr., 8
Kobe via SHANGHAI	NAN-SANG	Fri., 10th Apr., 8
BAROKOR via HOIHOW	HAN-SANG	Fri., 10th Apr., 8
SWATOW via SWATOW	CHUN-SANG	Fri., 21st Apr., 10
SWATOW via SWATOW	KUT-ANG	Tues., 24th Apr., 3
SWATOW via SWATOW	WANG-SANG	Fri., 27th Apr., 7
Kobe	HOSANG	Sat., 28th Apr., 7

CALCUTTA LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP "LAISANG"
will be dispatched on
17th April at 3 p.m.
FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.
Through Bills of Lading issued to
BANGKOK, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM
AND DUTCH EAST INDIES.
For Freight and Passage apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone Central 215. General Managers.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai
Japan ports. Through bills of lading issued to all
land Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada. Through
passage rates to Europe via America G.\$435, G.\$
G.\$500.

KAGA MARU	... ..	Tuesday, 1st May.
IYU MARU	... ..	Saturday, 18th May.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore		
MISHIMA MARU	... ..	Wednesday, 26th Apr.
HAKOZAKI MARU	... ..	Wednesday, 9th May
HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM,		
MATSUMOTO MARU	... ..	Sunday, 16th Apr.
LIVERPOOL via VALENCIA, MARSEILLES,		
TOYOHARU MARU	... ..	Mon 1st half May
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila &c.		
YOSHINO MARU	... ..	Wednesday, 18th Apr.
AKI MARU	... ..	Wednesday, 16th May
NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA		
TAKEOTOYU MARU	... ..	Tuesday, 17th April.
BUENOS AIRES via S'pore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Capet		
KANAGAWA MARU	... ..	Friday, 18th Apr.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.		
SADO MARU	... ..	Friday, 27th Apr.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Kanton.		
YAMAGATA MARU	... ..	Tuesday, 1st May
NAHASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
TANGO MARU	... ..	Thursday, 17th May
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
ENGLAND MARU	... ..	Friday, 13th Apr.
HAKATA MARU	... ..	Friday, 21st Apr.
KAMU MARU	... ..	Wednesday, 9th May

For further information apply to—
Tel. Central No. 292 & 293. **NIPPON YUSEN KAISEI**
K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

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14, Chater Road. Phone Central 1560.

LOCAL EDUCATION.

BRITISH CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

MR. B. L. FROST'S PIONEER WORK.

After reading the findings of the Education Board Sub-Committee's report regarding the education of British children here, the public will read with special interest the following letters from Mr. B. L. Frost published locally some considerable time ago:—

CENTRAL SCHOOL SUGGESTED.

In the first dated April 24, 1917, Mr. Frost asked:—

Is the teaching of English in British schools so perfect that it does not require looking into?

Are all other subjects so well taught that they do not require consideration?

Whether, if a proper system of teaching was adopted in all the schools, British and Chinese alike, the number of subjects might be increased instead of reduced?

With regard to the teaching of English in the British schools, it is the opinion of many of the parents that, to say the least of it, it is not good. The children are not taught the roots or derivations of words, nor are they taught to use a dictionary.

Some of the children who were sent up for the senior and junior university examinations had not the faintest idea of the meaning of words which they were using in every day conversation.

As regards other subjects, take geometry. Is it conceivable that geometry could be taught or learned by anyone, unless the problems were worked out on paper, and yet, to my certain knowledge, the attempt has been made in one of the schools, and was carried out until a complaint was made about it.

In arithmetic, sums were worked out in the class and homework books and the scholars were not allowed to put down the questions, as it was considered to be waste of time, so that, unless the sums were very simple neither the scholars, nor anyone else, could tell what the working meant without referring to the arithmetic book. I wonder what help an engineer or architect would get from a notebook if he simply put down the working of the problems which occur in his work without knowing very clearly what the working referred to? In my opinion, a scholar's exercise books should take the place of an engineer's notebook, so that he could refer back and see what he had been doing previously.

These, and many other examples which I could give, go to show the necessity for an all-round enquiry into the subject of education in the Colony.

I would now touch on the reasons for what I have already stated.

One of the excuses put forward as the cause of the backwardness of the pupils in the British schools, is the difficulty of teaching children who are so widely different in their standard of knowledge, and yet 20 or 30 years ago it was quite a common thing for one master to teach a school of 60 boys, whose ages ranged from 6 to 17, and still give them a good education. Is it not the system that is bad?

Again, there are very few persons that take any interest in British schools, including the parents. One of our unofficial members of the Legislative Council did not know until recently where the schools were! The schools are seldom, if ever, visited by anyone whose interest would tend to give the teachers the proper enthusiasm for their work, whereas these same persons have plenty of time to give to the foreign schools. How many times has the Director of Education been into the British schools, or any other school for the matter of that during the past three years? And yet the colony is paying him \$1,600 a year at least, and for what? Nothing! Does not that require looking into also?

There are three British schools in the Colony, not counting the military school, having a total of 16 masters and mistresses to about 160 children an average of 10 scholars to one teacher, and yet the education is bad. According to recent cables, the Home Government has come to the conclusion that more money must

be spent on education to enable British children to compete with Germans, and it is high time that not only the local Government, but the heads of firms and, in fact, every Briton, came to recognise the fact that the best education possible should be available for the British children of the Colony.

This I think, could be best brought about by having one Central school for all British children, where they could be taught by about the same number of teachers as are at present on the staff of the Victoria or Kowloon schools. But the teaching staff must be properly qualified, and if such teachers were provided, together with the University, there would be little reason for many of us to send our children home to be educated.

At the present moment there is a site which is admirably suited for the purpose, viz., the old German Club. But the Government will say: "It is out of the question, we have no money for such a place."

Supposing they have not, is it not in the interests of the British firms in the Colony to provide such a school for their own flesh and blood, and if they came forward and offered the building, could the Government then refuse to supply an adequate and properly qualified teaching staff? I think not, especially if every British parent demanded it as a right, and it is time the British community had some right in the Colony. This proposition has been criticised as charity, but I fail to see where it comes in. Was it charity to give large sums of money to build the University? If it was not, and I have never heard it said that it was, why should this proposal be charity either?

I trust that every Briton in this Colony will give this matter his earnest consideration, especially the heads of firms, who, by putting up the money for such a school, would do so not as a gift, but as an investment, as they would then be able, later on, to draw on the young men and women of the Colony, as they have been forced to do more or less lately, young men and women who would be well educated, used to the climate and to the local language and conditions. How much better would they now be served had such conditions prevailed in the past.

STILL POINTED.

Mr. Frost's second letter is dated September 3, 1918:—As "one who has taken the greatest interest in education, especially the education of British children, in Hongkong, for the past seven years," Mr. Frost referred to some remarks on the subject made by the Hon. Mr. Pollock at a meeting of the Legislative Council, and then added:—

The fact that His Excellency the Governor has promised to look into the matter is also a hopeful sign, and I trust that, in view of that fact, Mr. Pollock has arranged that his locum tenens, Mr. Bird, will not let the matter drop during his absence.

His Excellency's "inherent objection" to committees is possibly due to his having to deal with large ones; but surely His Excellency cannot doubt that the requirements of the children of different sections of the British community (by sections I mean residential sections) could be better explained by parents of each section, than by the Director of Education or the Inspector of Schools, who are only able to get their information indirectly, such information being often of a very conflicting character.

I will give a few of my experiences as well as of my views on this subject.

On returning to the Colony in February, 1911, I brought back two of my children of school age, and being a firm believer that British parents should send their children to British schools, I sent them to Kowloon British School.

Not being satisfied with the education given (I did not blame the teachers), in conjunction with some of the other parents I got up a petition to the then Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, giving our views on the subject and asking that some thing be done to give British children a chance of a good education as that of the Asiatics resident in the Colony.

The petition was sent in August, but beyond a formal acknowledgment no answer was given until November, when His Excellency alluded to it in his Budget speech.

He said he was told that the education given to British children was as good as that given in the schools at home, and, in any case, they were getting more per head spent on their education than they were entitled to when the percentage of taxation paid by the British and Chinese communities was taken into consideration. (I am afraid this same view is taken by most Governors). Considering this to be a most unsatisfactory answer to our petition, I wrote to His Excellency and pointed out that he had been misinformed as to the education given, and requested an interview. I was asked to interview the Director of Education (Mr. J. R. Wood was then acting), which I did, taking another gentleman who was also interested in the subject with me, the result being that a properly certificated mistress was engaged from home and is now Headmistress, and a master installed in temporary quarters, as an experiment, for the older boys. This has now become a permanent arrangement, the boys' school being held in what was formerly the Headmaster's house.

On many occasions I have interviewed both the Director of Education and the Inspector of Schools, and on some occasions have been asked to give an opinion on matters which were under consideration, and I must say that the suggestions given have been in some cases acted upon. These opinions were generally given after consultation with other interested parties.

Many of the questions concerning British schools are passed over owing to the fact that the Director of Education, owing to his other duties, has little time for matters in connection with the Education Department, and the Inspector of Schools, having more than 100 Chinese schools to look after, has no time to devote to the British schools, and he has frankly admitted to me that the Chinese schools come first!

In the early part of 1917 I wrote a letter to the papers under a "non de plume," on this subject, and pointed out what were considered by many of us to be the principal points of weakness in the present system, or want of system, and ventured to suggest that the only way out of the difficulty was by establishing a Central School such as the Director of Education mentions in his report, and begged the heads of the wealthy firms to come forward with their money to help this course by securing the old German Club for a Central School for British children, pointing out how it would eventually be to the benefit of the firms themselves if this were done.

I went on furlough soon after and was away nearly a year and came back to find that instead of the British community having secured the premises, the Christian Brothers had, with a substantial grant for alterations, etc.

In the report of the Director of Education he says:—"Speaking of the conditions governing the British schools, they are adversely affected by climatic conditions, which makes the attendance low in the summer months, and which lowers the stamina and therefore the mental powers of the children who remain in attendance."

Whilst not going so far as to say that there is no effect on both children and adults in the summer months, I contend that much effect is greatly exaggerated both by the Director of Education and by many of the parents themselves. Many parents who consider that the weather is far too trying for their children to go to school or do their home work, allow them to go to the cinema of an afternoon or evening during the summer and sit out two hours or more in a foetid atmosphere, seeing pictures which are often, in my opinion, not fit for their elders to see.

My two children attended Kowloon British School for five years, summer and winter, without missing a single attendance, did their homework, passed the Junior and Senior University Examinations and were both head of their school. Neither of them had a day's illness in that time. They are no different from other children who are treated with commonsense methods as to how their time is occupied.

As regards the higher classes an even more serious disability is found owing to the small number attending, etc. This would be entirely done away with by having a Central School.

"That suggestion is frequently made, but without regard to the difficulties."

The difficulties, the same as the climatic conditions, are also greatly exaggerated. For children of eight years of age and over, a school situated in the neighbourhood of the old German Club would not be too far away for any of them. There are, or were, several children travelling from Kennedy Town to Causeway Bay to school, in all weathers and all times of the year, some of them being less than eight years old. Many children in the old country have miles to walk in all weathers, summer and winter, and under far more trying circumstances than any child has to face here.

I understand that the Government is considering the advisability of opening another branch British School, but I trust that before this is done His Excellency will have the time to go thoroughly into the subject and not disdain to get the views of some of those most concerned, viz., the parents.

What is wanted is co-operation between the whole of the British community in the matter, whether they have children in the Colony or not, or whether they live at the Peak, Kowloon, Kennedy Town or elsewhere, co-operation between the teachers and parents as well. Surely this is not too much to ask, especially with the great lessons of the war before us. We should see that every British child is able to get, in the Colony, as good an education as a Chinese child can get, which is not now the case, as they can go to a Chinese preparatory school, Queen's College and the University, if the parents can provide the money and the child has the brains.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

CHINESE CHAMBER DISCUSSION.

SUGGESTIONS AND ADVICE.

Mr. Li Po-kwai, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon, mentioned that the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Chairman of the Housing Commission, had written to the Chamber inviting suggestions about the housing problem. Mr. Li thought that the most feasible scheme would be to appoint a qualified sub-committee to go into the question. The sub-committee should comprise members fully conversant with house-building.

After some discussion, the following were elected to serve on the sub-committee:—Messrs. Li Suk-kun, Ho Wah-tong, Fok To-kai, Fu Yik-ping, Chan Harr, Li You-chuen and the chairman and vice-chairman of the Building Contractors' Association.

Mr. Ip Lan-chuen, the Chamber's secretary, expressed the opinion that though the standardisation scheme suggested by the commission might reduce the cost of building, the real solution would be for the Government to build houses and let them at cheap rentals. A house costing four or five thousand dollars to erect could be let to bring in a return of six per cent, and tenants would pay less than they did now. He would like to see a part of the sums devoted to road-making used instead for building houses.

COMIC CARICATURE.

"THE THREE MUST-GET-THERES."

It takes a very dour person indeed to see his own figure comically distorted in one of those crooked mirrors and refrain from smiling at the absurdity of it. And it would take a much bigger effort of mind to keep from laughing at the comical caricature of the Fairbanks film version of "The Three Musketeers," which the Coronet management are showing this week under the title of "The Three Must-Get-Theres."

As Douglas Fairbanks did in his picture, Max Linder takes the bulk of the "business" upon his capable shoulders in this absurd burlesque. One of the most "thrilling" scenes is the one in which, after a desperate duel, he "crows" Bernadotte, the Duke's expert swordsman, with a soda water bottle.

"COUSIN KATE."

Remarkable opportunities for the display of her dramatic power and the rare charm of manner which have made her a prime favourite among "movie" patrons the world over are provided for Alice Joyce, the beautiful young Vitaphone star, in the title role of "Cousin Kate," a film version of which is being shown at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, this week.

The play deals with a triangular romance although it was noted at the time of its first stage presentation that it made a departure of the obvious and time-worn love triangle forming the basis of more conventional pieces. In the title role Miss Joyce appears as a novelist who, after publishing several successful love stories, finally runs into a real love story in her workaday existence. It is something of a new role for her and she acquires herself admirably in it.

My two children attended Kowloon British School for five years, summer and winter, without missing a single attendance, did their homework, passed the Junior and Senior University Examinations and were both head of their school. Neither of them had a day's illness in that time. They are no different from other children who are treated with commonsense methods as to how their time is occupied.

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PROPERTY VALUES.

FURTHER EXPERT EVIDENCE.

MR. LITTLE'S VIEWS.

The Chinese partnership dispute in which the plaintiff, Wong Hong Shing-tong alleges undervaluation of property sold by defendant, Au Man Kit, manager of the Yue-Tak Firm, furnished a further discussion on the market values of property, when the hearing was continued before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) at the Supreme Court yesterday.

Plaintiff and defendant are in dispute over certain property which defendant sold for \$34,000 and which he claims was worth \$55,000. He is asking that the share which should have thus been realised from the sale, be given to him.

The chief witness yesterday was Mr. Colburn Little, of the firm of Messrs. Little Adams & Wood, architects and civil engineers. Examined by Mr. Eldon Potter, counsel for the plaintiff, he estimated the value of the property in dispute at \$50,000. He considered that sales of a similar class of neighbouring property over a certain period gave a fair index of the market price. Mr. Little gave the following sales of similar property in the same street. House number one was sold in December, 1922, for \$24,500; house number 13 in December, 1921, for \$26,000; house number 21 in July, 1922, for \$25,500; house number 27 in March, 1921, for \$21,000, and a half share of house number 41 in July, 1922, for \$18,000. This gave an average price of \$24,500. If two houses were sold together, one as a shop and the other as a godown, as in the present case, it was only reasonable to expect to get another \$1,000. This would give an average of \$25,500 per house.

Mr. Eldon Potter: You have been informed, and no doubt you have read it in the papers, that Mr. H. W. Bird has valued these houses at \$15,000 each. Would you call that the market valuation or the security valuation?

Witness: I cannot answer that very well.

Do you agree with his valuation?

No, I do not agree with his valuation.

Is your own figure of \$50,000 based on what you consider to be the market value at that time?

Yes.

In cross-examination by Mr. P. C. Jenkins, counsel for the defendant, Mr. Little said he was aware that charges of having fraudulently sold the property at a gross undervalue on January 11, 1921, had been made against the defendant.

Mr. Jenkins: You will therefore agree with me that you must judge his conduct by the position of the market on that date?

Witness: Yes.

One of the methods of arriving at the market value of the property, the witness said, was to take the actual sales over a period and strike an average. The witness was quite prepared to accept Mr. Jenkins' suggestion that no sales of similar property in the vicinity took place during the years 1919 and 1920.

Mr. Jenkins suggested that the only way to find the market value was to take the sales before the property in question was disposed of on January 11, 1921.

Mr. Little replied that he had taken the only sales he had been able to discover within a reasonable time.

UNDervalued?

Mr. Jenkins: Take any computation you like, you will find that

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the sales before January 11, 1921, show that the highest market price is \$39,500 for two houses?

Mr. Little: I am prepared to accept that, but I would point out that, none of those sales are within two years of the date of the sale.

Mr. Jenkins: Do you say that the sale of those particular houses in 1921 at a figure of \$34,000 was a fraudulently gross undervalue?

Witness: I say the value was \$50,000 at that time.

What you say is that the defendant should have employed a broker to dispose of the property?—I should certainly have employed a broker.

You perhaps do not know that he did?—It is not up to me to know what he did.

If he employed a broker and asked \$37,000 for that property and eventually got \$31,000, would you say that the sale was at a fraudulently gross undervalue?—I have not said that yet.

Would you say so?—I am only here to say what the value is.

The Chief Justice: I think that is a fair answer. The witness is not expected to indulge in flowers of rhetoric as to fraudulent intentions. He gives you his opinion as to what the property is worth.

In reply to further questions the witness still held that the real value of the property was \$50,000. He pointed out that many Chinese property buyers were satisfied with a low rate of interest on account of the position of the premises. They got their profits from the business.

The Chief Justice: Mr. Bird said that the property in 1921 was worth no more than in 1922. Do you agree?

Witness: Property in 1922 was worth a little more. Properties improve every year. In other words the value of the property was less in 1921 than in 1922.

The witness pointed out, in reply to further questions, that there was a big demand for property in this particular vicinity. A six per cent basis was a generous basis for property of this kind. In buying premises for his own use a Chinese hardly ever considered the percentage he was likely to get from it. He was content with the profits he would make on the business there.

The Chief Justice: Mr. Bird says that it should be purely a commercial transaction. In the sale of property you should consider what return you are likely to get upon it. You say that the property in question has enhanced in value owing to its surroundings, and although you get a smaller return on the capital you get it out of the business. The two propositions are entirely different.

The witness agreed.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Prosper, (Fok Tai Cheong) from Canton.—C39.

Sunning, (B. & S.) from Canton.—B9.

Kiangsu, (B. & S.) from Bangkok, Swatow.—B11.

Kueichow, (B. & S.) from Tientsin, Wei Hai Wei.—C34.

Hosei Maru, (M. B. K.) from Canton.—Off Stonecutters.

Van Vollenhoven, (Kai Yu) from Haiphong, Hoihow.—C45.

Kifunezan Maru, (Suzuki & Co.) from Saigon.—B56.

Yat Shing, (J. M. & Co.) from Bangkok, Swatow.—C37.

Malay Maru, (O. S. K.) from Osaka, Moji.—Kowloon Wharf.

Engle, (Yee Tai Hong) from Canton.—C46.

Benmohr, (Gibb Liv.) from London, Singapore.—Kowloon Wharf.

Shantung, (B. & S.) from Shanghai, Swatow.—Wharf.

Tsunngisan Maru, (M. B. K.) from Miike.—B50.

Wo Sang, (J. M. & Co.) from Shanghai, Swatow.—Wharf.

DEPARTURES.

Fooksang, (J. M. & Co.) for Calcutta, Singapore.—April 12.

Oostker, (C.C.I.L.) for Yokohama, Shanghai.—April 12.

Engle, (Yee Tai Hong) for Foochow.—April 12.

Chipsing, (J. M. & Co.) for Canton.—April 13.

Malay Maru, (O. S. K.) for Calcutta, Singapore.—April 13.

Benmohr, (Gibb Liv.) for Shanghai.—April 13.

Wosang, (J. M. & Co.) for Canton.—April 13.

Shantung, (B. & S.) for Canton.—April 13.

Hok Canton, (Hong O.) for Rori Bayard.—April 13.

Haiching, (D. L. & Co.) for Foochow, Swatow.—April 13.

Loongsang, (J. M. and Co.) for Manila.—April 13.

Mingsang, (J. M. & Co.) for Haiphong, Hoihow.—April 13.

Pong Tong, (Yuen Seng Fat) for Canton.—April 13.

Clara Jensen, (Wing Fat Hong) for Rangoon, Singapore.—April 13.

Hwah Wu, (Dodwell & Co.) for Chinwantao.—April 13.

Kanagawa Maru, (N. Y. K.) for Buenos Aires, Saigon.—April 13.

Japan, (B. I. S. N.) for Calcutta, Singapore.—April 13.

Van Cloon, (J. C. J. L.) for Deli, Singapore.—April 13.

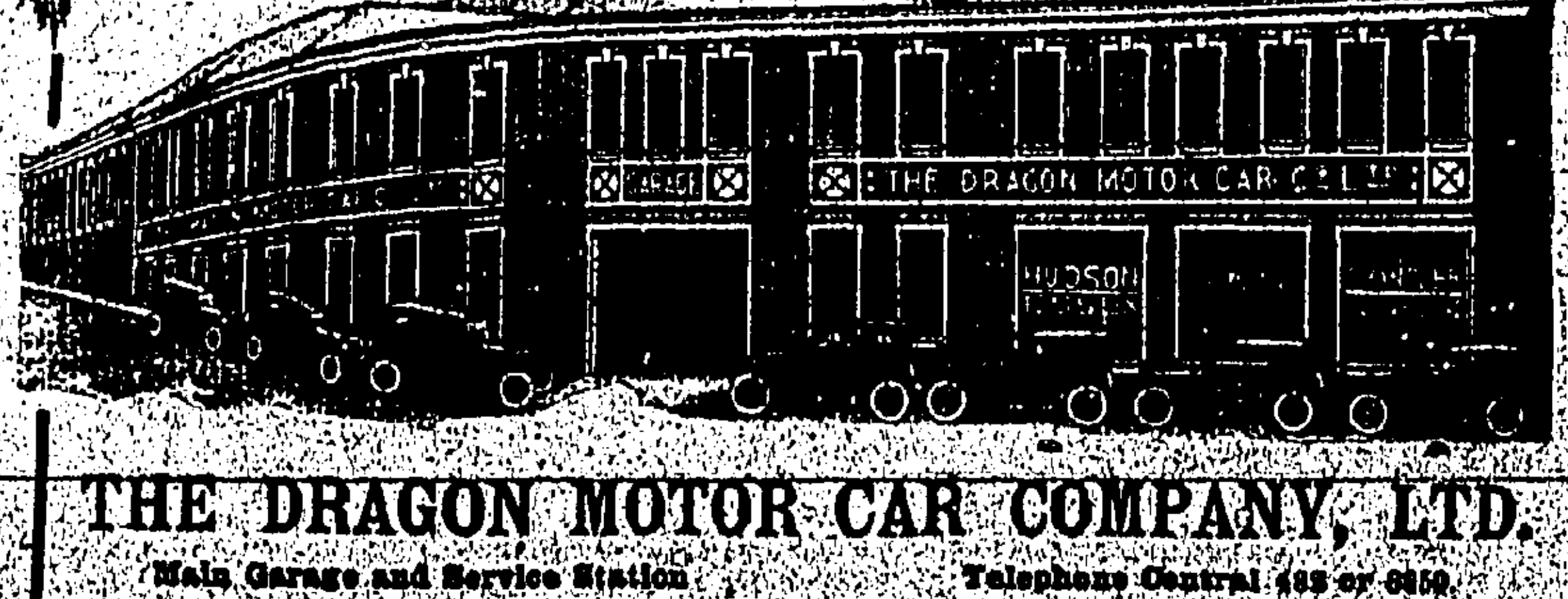
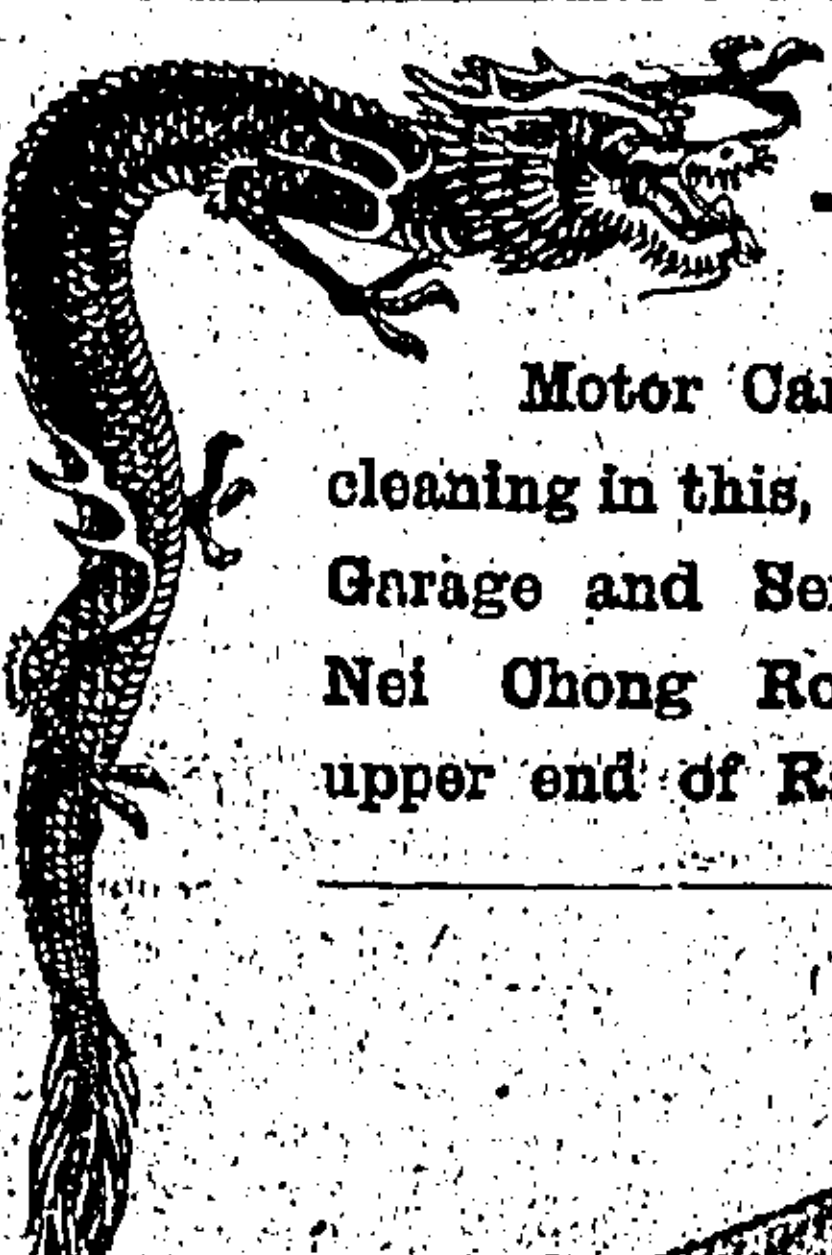
Mr. Potter pointed out that there were hundreds and thousands of properties in the Colony which were not bought for the purposes of investment.

The case was adjourned.

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PEAK RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD.

PROPOSED TRAM IMPROVEMENTS.

STATEMENT BY COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The first annual meeting of the Peak Residents' Association took place last evening at the Peak Club. The Chairman, Mr. V. M. Grayburn, presided and the following members of the committee were also present:

Mrs. Parr, Messrs. F. A. Mackintosh, W. C. Shiner, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, G. M. Young, A. Murdoch, and A. S. MacKichan.

Amongst others who attended were the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), and Lady Rees Davies, the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), and the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.).

The Chairman's Report.

After opening the meeting the Chairman said:—I very much regret the delay in getting out our first annual report, also the necessity of having to postpone this meeting which was originally called for the 5th April. The work, however, of compiling the report in your hands was a good deal more arduous than was at first anticipated by the Hon. Secretary, and his troubles were further increased by a breakdown of the machinery whilst printing. I therefore trust you will accept this explanation and be lenient. Although the report has been in your hands for such a short time, I hope that you have been able to get a good idea of the work of this Association since its inauguration, and that in your opinion the work done has justified our existence and served a good purpose. The report practically covers all the matters your General Committee have had under consideration; the subjects referred to therein are dealt with so fully that I do not think that it is necessary for me to make further reference to them this evening. The question of accounts is a very small one. Subscriptions were \$253 and our expenses \$137.87, leaving us with \$115.13 in hand. Before proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts I would impress upon you the necessity of obtaining more members to replace those who have either left the Colony for good or are on home leave. It would greatly minimise the work of the Hon. Secretary if new residents would apply personally, or in writing, to him for application forms instead of leaving him to search them out, and I think you will agree with me that if this Association is to be a really representative body, all residents in the Peak districts, both men and women, should be members of this Association. It would also help him if members would send him as soon as possible their subscriptions for this year. I take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the General Committee to the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., the Colonial Secretary, for the help and assistance he has given the Association in all matters which have been placed before the Government for their consideration. I would also express our thanks to the Committee of the Peak Club for allowing us to use this room for our Committee meetings and hope they will oblige us this year again. We would welcome any suggestions for the benefit of the new Committee or discussion on the report. This is our first yearly statement and we are quite open to criticism. With these few remarks I beg to propose that the Report and Accounts as presented be adopted.

In seconding the proposal, Mr. R. Sutherland said:—

All members of the Association cannot but realise the extraordinary usefulness of this little organisation. Born only a year ago, it seems a precocious infant, already able to stretch its infantile hands to assist wherever need calls. The work has been done by a committee, all of them are exceptionally busy men and the Association owes a debt of gratitude for their having carried out so successfully new and somewhat difficult duties. I should particularly like to mention the valuable work of Mr. Grayburn, our worthy Chairman, also Mr. Shenton, on whose shoulders much of the responsibility has rested. Last, but not by any means least, our indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Hornell. Mr. Hornell has been untiring in his efforts on our behalf. He fortunately has the happy knack, when obstacles are met, of getting over them, under them, through them, or if the worst comes to the worst, thrusting them to one side with his paternal blessing and promptly forgetting they ever existed. He has certainly done yeoman service, and I have much pleasure in asking you to accord him a hearty vote of thanks. (Applause.)

Election of Officers.

On the proposition of Mr. H. A. Nibbet, seconded by Mr. N. C. Wilson, Mr. V. M. Grayburn was unanimously re-elected Chairman. The Chairman mentioned that Mr. W. E. L. Shenton was unable to offer himself for re-election as Vice-Chairman, on account of his going home shortly. He therefore proposed Mr. D. J. Lewis for the

position. Mr. Lewis was one of the leaders in starting the Association, and as most of them knew, he took a great deal of trouble in drawing up the rules and articles of association before going home.

Mr. J. B. Ross seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Proposing Mr. E. B. C. Hornell for the position of Hon. Secretary, and Treasurer, the Chairman expressed gratitude for all Mr. Hornell had done during the past year. He doubted whether many of them really realised the great amount of work he had put in. His keenness and energy were unbounded.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, seconding, described Mr. Hornell as a "getter" and a "do-it-now-man," and expressed the opinion that the Association could not possibly be better served.

The motion was unanimously carried.

The Chairman mentioned that the General Committee consisted of two ladies and six men. Of the old Committee, Mrs. Parr and Mr. Airey had already left the Colony and Mr. James had so much work to do just now as to be unable to offer himself for re-election. The rest of the Committee were willing to serve, and to complete their number he suggested that Mrs. Davidson, Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. A. Murdoch and Mr. A. S. MacKichan be elected.

On the proposition of Mr. Shenton, seconded by Mr. E. Grimble, the following were elected to form the Committee:—Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. Davidson, Messrs. A. Mackintosh, W. C. Shiner, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, G. M. Young, A. Murdoch and A. S. MacKichan.

Children's Gardens.

In connection with the new site for the children's gardens, the Colonial Secretary stated that members of the committee had gone with Mr. Sutherland and himself round possible sites and finally selected one immediately below the Peak School—quite a large area—another possible one opposite the tank in Mr. Pearce's garden, and across the road, and a third at Plantation Road. The contract for the first was about to be let. Everything was ready and he believed the ground was already being prepared. The second it was decided should stand over for the present, and the third site was found to be on land belonging to Mrs. Bowdler. They were now negotiating with Mrs. Bowdler and hoped she would see her way to let the Government have the land on reasonable terms. As soon as the negotiations were completed he hoped that work would start on this site too. With regard to the road to Repulse Bay, Mr. Fletcher said the contract was about to be let for the remaining portion.

The Tram Congestion.

Mr. H. A. Nibbet drew attention to what he described as a "very urgent question"—the congestion on the tram—and asked whether any members of the audience could contribute any useful suggestions whereby this could be avoided.

The Chairman mentioned that the Association had not tackled the question officially. He thought, however, the Hon. Mr. Fletcher might be able to give them some information on the matter.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher said it would be of great assistance to the Government to have the views of the Association and Peak residents generally who were interested in the question. The matter had been before the Town Planning Committee for a long time and they were going further into it at their meeting on Friday. The problem was an extraordinarily difficult one, and they had hoped until recently that they had solved it. The suggestion was to run two trams—trams from the present top station down to somewhere about the May Road level, with no crossing over, but simply side by side, and similar trams to the bottom of Battery Path in Ice House Street. The line had been surveyed and had been found to be quite feasible except for the cross over at May Road station. These could be a five minutes service from both ends. The idea was that the cars should carry 65 passengers and, of course, there would be a cross over. The objection had been raised that the passengers coming and going from the half-way level would crowd out the Peak residents; but that, he thought, was a minor point which might easily be put right by the issue of seat tickets. The real difficulty was the crossing over, on a very steep gradient. They were informed that it was almost impossible to get over that difficulty.

Wanchai Gap Tram.

Proceeding, Mr. Fletcher said there was the further question of the Wanchai Gap tram, which the Government had had under consideration for some three or four years. The main objection to that was that it landed them at the back of Queen's Road East, a long way from the centre of the town, and not even on the tramlines. It would be

somewhere near the Wanchai Market in a poor part of Chinatown, and in wet weather it would be a matter of some difficulty to get into the business quarter. As an alternative to that, the Government had had under consideration a better and more direct route going through the middle of the military lands, nearly opposite the Naval Yard gate, running straight up, nearly touching Magazine Gap, and going on to Wanchai Gap. That, of course, could not be done until the military lands were made available.

Third suggestion, Mr. Findley Smith's scheme, Mr. Fletcher said, was a tramway from the bottom of Ice House Street, up Glenaleigh, through part of the Gardens and to Victoria Gap. Another suggestion was a tramway from the bottom of Garden Road through where Murray Barracks were now, contouring the hillside, touching Magazine Gap and up to Wanchai Gap again. Still a further suggestion, and one which was favoured by Mr. Dennison, was a line running up near the existing nullah, across the water tank on terraces, and on to Victoria Gap or somewhere about that neighbourhood. All these different routes were suggested, and the Government was in consultation with the Company as to their views on the matter. There was no question, of course, at the present time of running in opposition to the Company; but they realised that something must be done. The traffic had grown considerably and they were advised that any method of increasing the present cars, and with them the weight on the rope and rails, would be such that it was not a mechanically sound proposition. If any members had any views to put forward or any suggestions to make they would considerably assist both the Government and the Company in coming to a decision. (Applause.)

Speed Difficulty.

Mr. G. T. Edkins said he was sure they were all very much indebted to Mr. Fletcher for setting out so clearly the various problems connected with improving access to the Peak by tramway. He thought that there were two points which they ought to press. The first was that they wanted one journey only and not two journeys. They would like the cars run further down into town, in order to avoid the distance to be travelled when they got down. He for one would strongly urge that they should try and avoid a double tramway. The other point was that they should endeavour to overcome the mechanical objections to the present tramway. They all of them wanted to see a car which would carry more people, and to the lay mind it seemed almost incredible that such a difficulty could not be overcome.

Hon. Mr. Fletcher explained that the mechanical difficulty could be overcome if residents were content with a lessening of the present speed. That was really the difficulty. The services in Switzerland and America had been studied and he knew of no country in the world where trams, carrying the same number of passengers ran at the same rate of speed as the Peak trams.

Tourist Traffic.

Mr. H. A. Nibbet expressed the opinion that if the trams could be increased to accommodate another 12 or 15 passengers they would be able to meet the requirements for the next few years. He gathered that there were very great, if not insuperable, difficulties in doing this; but he thought that if they were tackled seriously they could be got over. The question had been under consideration for a long time and the congestion had been getting worse daily. He suggested that some steps should be taken at once to improve the present service. He realised that it had been greatly improved recently, but he felt convinced that more could be done in this direction. For instance, they might have a ten minute service from noon until 12.30, and also from 2.30 on Saturday and Sunday afternoons during the bathing season. At the present time if one happened to be unfortunate enough to live in Barker Road it was impossible sometimes to get up or down. Very often this occurred through tourist parties monopolising the accommodation. They could not very well ask the Tramway Company to forego the revenue they obtained from this source, but he thought it might be suggested that they should make arrangements with the tourist agents to avoid the busy hours.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr suggested

that a tram when it was full should be allowed to start at once, instead of waiting, as often happened, several minutes. That, he thought, would relieve the congestion somewhat. If a tram started immediately it was full it could be back within seven or eight minutes, and off again. That would mean that in the course of half an hour or so they would be able to get one more journey in.

Scrambling and Pushing.

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher thought the Company might consider a scheme of issuing tickets to passengers as they arrived. "It is perfectly disgraceful the scrambling and pushing that goes on some occasions. Women and children are often pushed out of the way." There was the difficulty, of course, of people waiting in at Kennedy Road and Barker Road.

MR. NG HON-TSZ'S DEATH.

CHINESE CHAMBER'S TRIBUTE.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eloquent testimony was borne to the late Mr. Ng Hon-tsz's public services at the committee meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. The chairman, Mr. Li Po-kwai, emphasised that Mr. Ng's death was the more regrettable in view of his being comparatively young. He suggested that the Chamber send a letter of condolence to the widow and that the Chamber's Secretary assist in the funeral arrangements. All present then stood up in silence as a tribute to the deceased gentleman.

Mr. Ng's funeral has been arranged to take place on Tuesday next. The cortege will leave his home in Caine Road at 1 p.m. and will reach the Yat Bit Ting, Kennedy Town, at 3 p.m. Here friends will assemble to pay their last respects. The remains will be buried in the Perpetual Chinese Cemetery near Aberdeen.

but it ought to be within the bounds of possibility to have some proper method of preventing the rushing of the trams.

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin entirely concurred with Mr. Fletcher's remarks: He had himself been prevented from boarding three trams by people arriving at the last minute and pushing themselves on. He considered that only a limited number of persons should be allowed on the platform at a time.

Mr. W. C. Shiner thought that the difficulty in the way of Mr. Parr's proposal was that it took such a long time to load up the market coolies and their baskets in the morning.

Hon. Mr. Parr: That does not apply to the middle of the day or the evening.

Non-Stop Trams.

Mr. E. B. C. Hornell asked whether it would not be possible to have certain of the trams run straight up to the Peak without stopping. At the present time Peak residents were crowded out by people who only wanted to go to Bowen Road and Kennedy Road.

Hon. Mr. Parr thought Mr. Hornell's idea an excellent one. Worked in conjunction with the suggestion he himself had made about the trams starting as soon as they were full, he thought it would relieve a good deal of the congestion. The journey could be made in five or six minutes instead of at present seven, eight or nine minutes.

The Chairman pointed out that one difficulty which would be experienced in regard to a non-stop tram would be by people going from the Peak only down to Bowen Road. It would mean that they would have to go right down to the bottom or wait for a tram which stopped at the halt.

Hon. Mr. Parr said that residents who did not wish to travel right down would have to wait for the other cars.

Mr. Edkins supported the proposal for alternate non-stop trams to the Peak. It would enable the Company to increase the number of trams. He thought the proposal well worthy of serious consideration.

The Chairman suggested that the matter should be left to the incoming Committee to take up with the Tramway Company.

Sir William Rees Davies thought it would strengthen the hands of the Committee if a resolution on the subject was adopted by the meeting. He proposed that representations should be made to the Company to inaugurate non-stop trams to the Peak levels during certain hours of the day.

Mr. Gompertz seconded and the motion was unanimously approved.

Peak Hotel Store.

In reply to a question by Mr. Murdoch as to whether the Peak Hotel store was receiving full support, the Chairman remarked that postcards had been sent out to all residents soliciting their support for the store. The result had been additional support, but more was needed.

Mr. Beavis said he had discussed the matter with people connected with the store and with the Secretary, and it appeared that one great drawback to the store was the lateness of the hour at which it opened in the mornings. It was just too late for the market coolies to get in stores in time for the average household's breakfast. If it were to open at half past seven instead of eight o'clock there would be a little improvement.

Mr. Hornell said he had discussed the matter with Mr. Stevenson, and there was considerable difficulty in the way of opening the store earlier. In any case the hardship was not so very great as it appeared at first sight. If householders sent their coolies down below to get fish it would not be any further than if it were bought before, because fresh fish did not come in till ten o'clock.

for other goods, such as bacon, and eggs, this could all be bought at the store the day before. Milk could be delivered as usual. This brought the meeting to a close.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

SOUTH AMERICAN ARMAMENTS.

LIMITATION AGREEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE April 12. With the presentation of the Chilean report to the armament committee it is considered that an agreement on the limitation of armaments is impossible during the present session of the Pan-American conference. Chile has been confronted by Brazil's determination to continue her armament programme until her needs are provided, and Argentine's refusal to consider this as a basis of agreement. It is generally opined that Argentine will closely follow Brazil in an effort to strengthen her navy. The Chilean report proposes that each nation should consider a formula which it deems the most discreet and most opportune for reducing armament expenditure.

AMERICA'S NAVY.

GUN TURRET PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON, April 13. Acting Naval Secretary Roosevelt discussed with President Harding the problem of erecting gun turrets on American warships. Mr. Roosevelt said conclusions had not been reached but he expected later to examine the matter more fully with President Harding and Mr. Hughes.

AMERICAN RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

COLUMBUS (OHIO), April 12. The Vansweringen Company have completed the consolidation of five railroads under the name of the New York, Chicago, St. Louis railroad.

AMRITSAR DISTURBANCE.

LONDON, April 13. Localised street fighting has restarted at Amritsar but police and troops dispersed the opposing parties.

"KING'S" NEW C.O.

COLONEL BLAKE'S RECORD.

Command Orders to-day notify that Lieut.-Colonel and Bt. Colonel W. A. Blake, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has arrived from Home with his wife and two children has been taken on the strength of the Command.

Lieut.-Colonel Blake, who assumes command of the 2nd Battalion King's (Liverpool) Regiment, from Major in the Wiltshire Regiment, rather curiously was originally gazetted to the King's Regiment in the first week of 1899, but did not join it, getting a transfer to the Wiltshire Regiment a couple of weeks later. As he did not join the active service battalion of the Wilts he did not take part in the South African War. He was promoted Captain in 1905, and Major in February, 1915, which was his substantive rank up till last week. He went to France in August, 1914, was in the fighting of the earlier phases of the struggle, commanded the 1st Battalion during the summer of 1915, and commanded the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment two periods in 1916 and in 1917-18. In addition to his regimental service, he also served on the staff in France and Belgium as a staff captain of the 7th Infantry Brigade, brigade-major of the same brigade; went to Salonika as a brigadier-general of the 77th Infantry Brigade, was brigadier of the 16th Infantry and of the 26th Infantry Brigade in the Egyptian Expedition, and in the latter part of his service saw work in Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey and in the Islands of the Aegean Sea. He was mentioned in despatches six times, decorated with the Legion of Honour, the C.M.G., D.S.O., 1914 Star with clasp, the British War Medal and the British Victory Medal.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURE.

CELENA COAST, ETC.

YATOW.

APRIL 15.—I.O.S.N. Wosang.

16.—C.N. Yanchow.

17.—D.L. Hailong.

18.—I.O.S.N. Yanchow.

19.—C.N. Hailong.

20.—D.L. Hailong.

21.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

22.—C.N. Hailong.

23.—D.L. Hailong.

24.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

25.—C.N. Hailong.

26.—D.L. Hailong.

27.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

28.—C.N. Hailong.

29.—D.L. Hailong.

30.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

31.—C.N. Hailong.

32.—D.L. Hailong.

33.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

34.—C.N. Hailong.

35.—D.L. Hailong.

36.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

37.—C.N. Hailong.

38.—D.L. Hailong.

39.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

40.—C.N. Hailong.

41.—D.L. Hailong.

42.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

43.—C.N. Hailong.

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56.—D.L. Hailong.

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105.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

106.—C.N. Hailong.

107.—D.L. Hailong.

108.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

109.—C.N. Hailong.

110.—D.L. Hailong.

111.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

112.—C.N. Hailong.

113.—D.L. Hailong.

114.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

115.—C.N. Hailong.

116.—D.L. Hailong.

117.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

118.—C.N. Hailong.

119.—D.L. Hailong.

120.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

121.—C.N. Hailong.

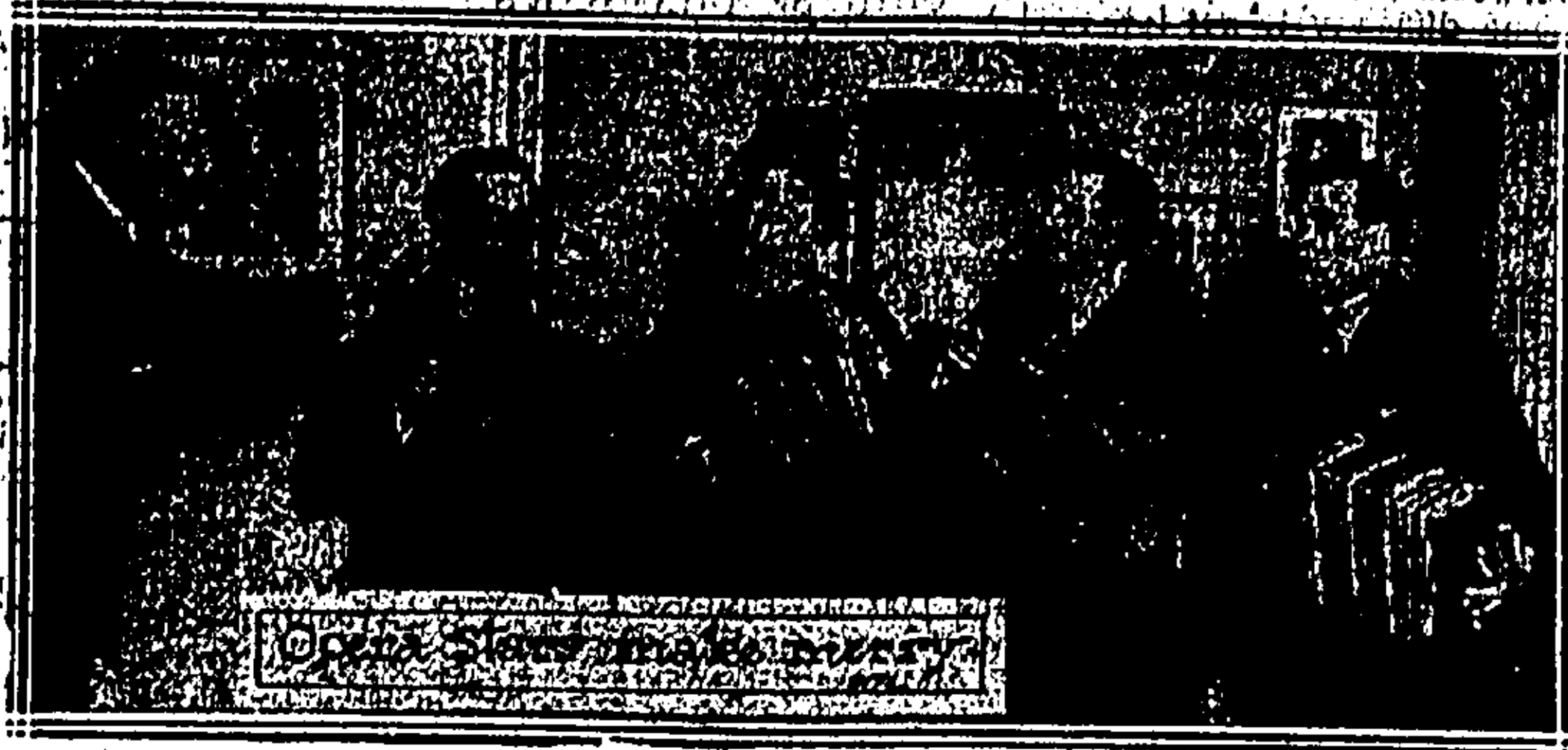
122.—D.L. Hailong.

123.—I.O.S.N. Hailong.

124.—C.N. Hailong.



Members of the late Lord Carnarvon's family. Lord Carnarvon financed the expedition under Mr. Howard Carter, which discovered the tomb of King Tutankhamen, in the Valley of Kings, Egypt. Lady Herbert Evelyn, Lord Carnarvon's daughter was the first woman to enter the tomb. Lady Herbert Porchester is the wife of Lord Carnarvon's heir. Before her marriage last year she was Miss Catherine Wendell.



Here is a wonderful quartet of artists making merry. Walter B. Rogers is conducting and the players (from left to right) Ledion Bronslaw, Huberman, celebrated Polish violinist; Sigrid Onegin, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company; William Willeke, Dutch 'cellist, and Mario Chamlee, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company.



Miss Mary Landon Baker, Chicago heiress, who has several times left young Allister McCormick "waiting at the church" both in England and America, has returned from Europe—sans wedding ring. She declares she will never marry McCormick. It is reported now she will marry an Englishman, Geoffrey Algernon Cunard, of the famous steamship family.



A fight is expected in the American Congress over the order by President Harding that Major-General Adelbert Cronkite, who commanded the Eightieth Division in France, shall retire. General Cronkite's enforced retirement, it is said, is the result of his unceasing efforts to solve the mystery surrounding the death of his son. Major A. P. Cronkite, was shot at Camp Lewis, Washington, in 1918. Death was said to have been suicide, but later two men were charged with murder. Both successfully fought extradition to Washington for trial and have been set at liberty.



Senator Norris.

Author of a resolution referring to the country a constitutional amendment advancing the date for the inauguration of American Presidents from March to January. The resolution also provides that the new Congress shall take up its duties the first Monday in January, instead of on March 4. The fate of the measure in the House is in the hands of "lame ducks," at whom it is aimed, and many believe it will die in committee there.



Bishop of Utah.

Bishop of Utah, who has made himself so beloved of the Ute Indians, among whom he has worked for many years, that they have given him the rare honour of making him the honorary chief of their tribe. He is shown here in the robes of his new office.

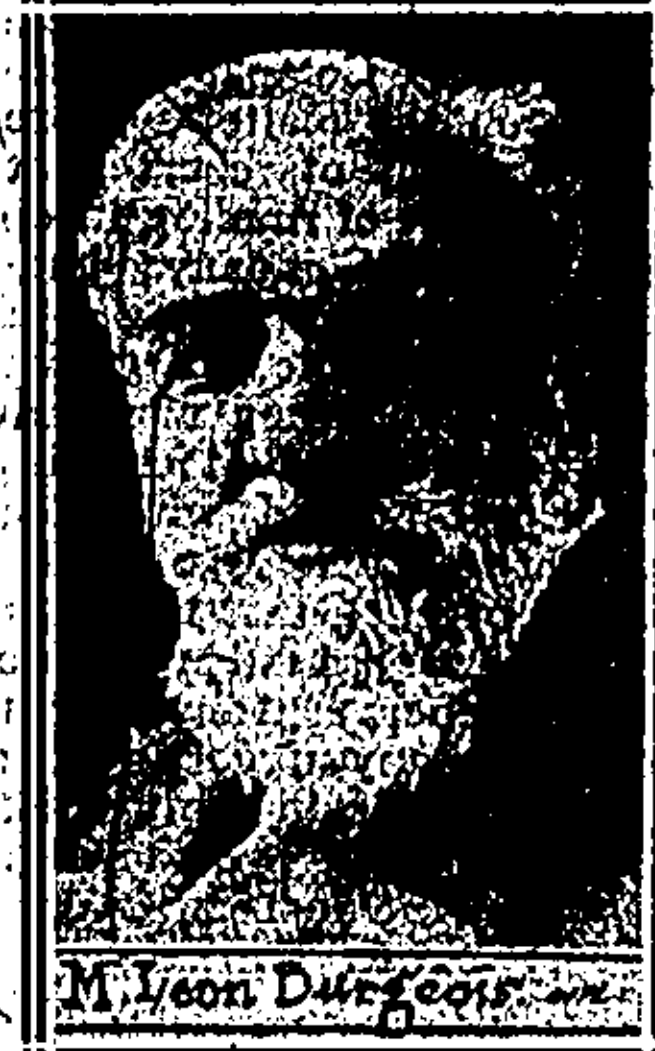


Thomas S. Crago.

Prospective United States Secretary of War.



Appointed Assistant United States District Attorney.



M. Leon Bourgeois, President of the French Senate, has resigned to devote his time to working for the League of Nations, believing that only through its agency can future wars be averted.

Manhattan State Asylum.



Twenty-two insane patients and three attendants perished when fire swept the asylum. The roof fell in.



W. V. Linder.

Leading chemist who has entered the fight against the drug evil.



Dr. Thomas Stechem Baker.

Dr. Thomas Stechem Baker, newly elected President of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



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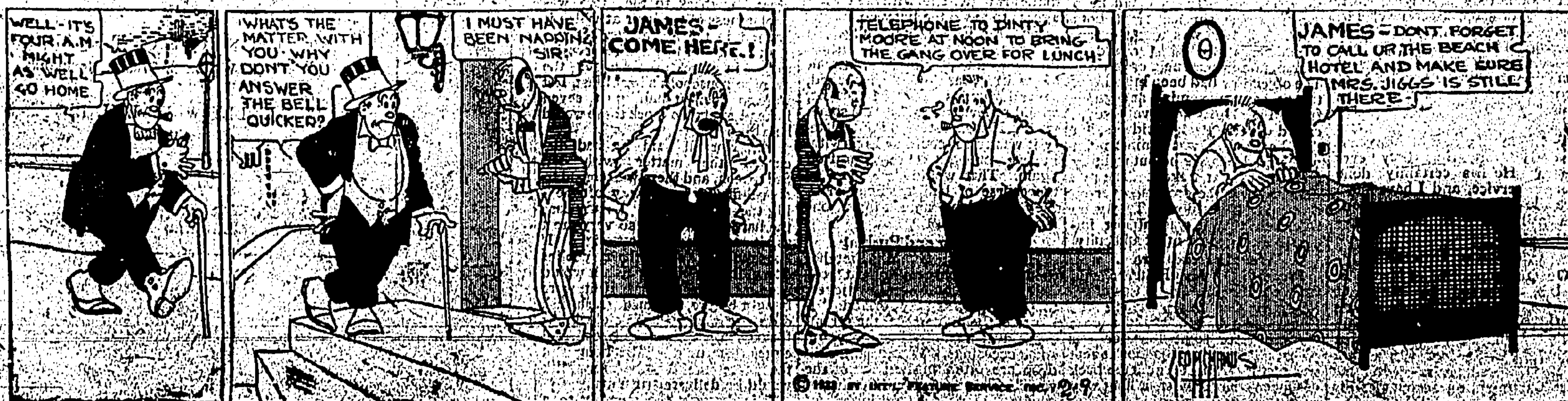
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Sung King Him (Asst.) Tel. Cen. 5163.

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WEATHER REPORT.

April 13d. 6h. 46m.—Warning to
Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—D-
pression or typhoon in Lat. 19. N.
Long. 113 E., direction unknown.
position uncertain.

April 13d. 6h. 45m.—Local signal
No. 1 hoisted.

April 13d. 11h. 57m.—Pressure
has increased considerably at
Wladivostok, moderately Shang-
hai and slightly at other reporting
stations.

A depression or typhoon appears
to have formed to the south of
Hongkong early this morning. Its
direction of motion is at present
unknown.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.75 inch.
Total since January 1st, 8.73 inches
against an average of 8.07 inches.
Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on April 14, 1923.

1.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds,
strong.

2.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamooka. N.E. winds,
strong, possibly increasing to a gale;
overcast, rain.

3.—Shanghai to Gao Rock. N.E.
winds strong, possibly increasing to a
gale; overcast, rain.

4.—South coast of China between
Shanghai and Hainan. N.E. winds
strong, possibly increasing to a gale;
overcast, rain.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

APRIL 13 1923—A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force
Yildiroz	5	30.08	32	78	N	3
Yancho	"	"	"	"	"	"
Koshodate	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kobe	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kasasaki	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kasoshima	"	"	"	"	"	"
Yokohama	"	"	"	"	"	"
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